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N. J., Dec. 31, 1840.

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THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1843.

RELIGIOUS

NO. 17---VOL. XXVIII.

NATIONAL SINS.

The extract which follows is from a serm reached on the occasion of the late Annual Fast, at West Needham, by Rev. Harvey New-

the sins committed by the nation as a

1. And the first of these which I shall notice is, practical political Atheism; by which I mean the prevailing disposition among our leading politicians and statesmen to manage the affairs of state without reference to the law of God and the principles of true religion. And here, lest I should be misunderstood, let me say that I am not about to advocate the union of Church and state. Such a union, wherever it has been formed, has resulted either in bringing the church into ondage to the state, or the state to the church; and generally, in the corrup-tion of the church and the destruction of both civil and religious liberty. It is not this, then, that I advocate. I repudiate itthe church repudiates it. It is a relic of the dark ages, which our fathers were careful to exclude from our political sys-tem. But, in our care to avoid this, we have gone to the opposite extreme, and acted on the principle that civil government cannot recognize the principles of the Christian religion, nor be controlled in its action by the law of God. This is an error not only of great practical misbecause it does not recognize him as the Supreme Ruler. Therefore it is, that I call it practical political Atheism, because ting politically as if there were no This principle was incorporated in our national constitution itself, in the insertion of that article which, as that instrument is now interpreted by our Sue law of God, in regard to the servant fleeing from his master. The law of God Thou shalt not deliver unto his ster the servant which is escaped from his master unto thee: He shall dwell with thee, even among you, in that place which he shall choose in one of thy gates,

where it liketh him best; thou shalt not

law of the land come into direct collision

with each other. God has made a broad

istinction between men and things, but,

distinction is disregarded and broken

down; and, in certain cases, men are le-

gally held to be things, goods and chattels. Another illustration of the disregard of the law of God by our nation, is to be found in the law regulating the Post Office; by which post masters are requir-ed to keep their offices open on the Sabbath: thus furnishing a temptation to men to violate the day which God requires all men to keep holy, by doing the business of the week on the Sabbath; and requir-ing secular labor on the Sabbath by every an who holds the office of Post Master. Here, again, the law of God and the law of the nation come directly in conflict with each other; and this is carried out in the action of the Post Office department, which requires the mail to be carried on the Holy Sabbath, thus trampling under foot the law of God, throughout the length and breadth of the land. And the principle upon which this is done has been openly justified in the famous readopted some years ago by Congress, and since justified by the nation, in the elevation of its author to the second office in the gov-

Another manifestation of the same abominable spirit, is the disposition which is now showing itself in so many quarters to do away entirely with the principle of retributive justice, in the administration of the government, and to punish men not because they deserve it, but only for the purpose of reforming them; thus confounding the principle of fatherly correction with that of retributive justice. But, this is entirely at variance with the whole tenure of the Bible. This mawkish benevolence would banish capital punishment from our criminal code, and treat the murderer as an unfortunate man who must be taken and reformed, but not who must be taken and regormed, but the punished. But this is directly at vari-ance with the divine law, which says, "Whoso sheddeth man's blood, by man shall his blood be shed," and "ye shall shall his blood be shed," and "ye shall take no satisfaction for the life of a murderer; but he shall surely be put to death; for blood, it defileth the land, and the land cannot be cleansed of the blood that is shed therein, but by the blood of him that shed it." The same spirit that would abolish capital punish-ment, would, if it could, abolish the pen-

alty of the divine law.
Such is political Atheism, and it has been, for many years, the ruling princi-ple in our national affairs, and from ce descending through all the ramifications of political influence. It is now almost universally the governing principle in politics. It has come to be almost a settled principle, with those who take the end in these matters, that religion must be divorced from politics; so that the fear of God, is never once thought of as a necessary qualification for office, and seldom is even a good moral character deemed essential: but attachment to em, seem to be the only things requir

bless those who forget that the "Most High ruleth in the kingdoms of men."

What can be more offensive to the Lord, than the prevalence of this spirit? It is the same which influenced the haughty Nebuchadnezzar, as he walked his palace, exclaiming, "Is not this great Babylon, that I have built for the house of the kingdom, by the might of my power and for the honor of my majesty?"
and who that remembers the fate of that monarch will not tremble for our country? It become us, therefore, to sigh and cry over this, as one of the great and crying abominations that are done in

spoiled of their children; and the most endearing relations of life made subject fic means! The fact is all I want here; to the arbitrary will of a despot—and de- and no sophistry can deny or evade it. graded to the level of the beasts that perish. The system of American Slavery, which reduces human beings to the condition of property, and makes them subject to all the incidents of property, howing the model of the property of the thing, I am not now discussing; nor the thing, I am not now discussing; nor will I pause to apply the principle in cases somewhat parallel, and suggest how wise it would be for the government to guard against duels and bloody renconfirmance.

And now, What answer shall the Home Missionary Society return to this guard against duels and bloody renconfirmance. wise it would be for the government to guard against duels and bloody renconlar instances, is, in itself, the worst species of oppression. It strips the man of
every thing; for, not having a right to
himself, what can he possess? Every
himsel thing that he is and has belongs not to himself, but to his master. All the cruelties incident to slavery, such as severe call of a drunken appetite! Such is the and merciless punishments, the separation war method of preserving peace. of husbands and wives and parents and children, all grow necessarily out of the I should think the world had used quite if the appointment be made, the churches principle which lies at the root of slavery—that of holding human beings as peace, and would at length be willing to property. This is a violation of a great try such pacific methods as the gospel oppress him." But the constitution of the United States requires that he "shall be delivered up on claim of his master. Here, the law of God and the supreme attended, in its practical operation, with all the evils which have been named. And I cannot see how it can be otherwise regarded than as a great sin against high by the supreme law of this nation, this

for judgment.

And the God of the oppressed is already visiting us for this crying iniquity; and that by a law of nature, which makes of the productive industry of the country. And, as slavery is a national sin, in the responsibility of which we are all in-

volved, so every one of us feels the effect of its withering influence. It is, in the opinion of many who have well considered the subject, the influence of slavery, in the way specified, which has reduced the value of our property one third or one half, within a few years. The effect is similar to what it would be if one third of the people in this town were to become paupers, and do nothing for their own support, so that the industry of the remaining two thirds must support the whole. Nor does there appear to be much hope of improvement, in this respect, till the cause ceases. Slavery is a gangrene on the body politic; and that body will never be in a healthy condition till it is removed. Every thing connected with it seems to be under the withering curse of the Almighty; and every thing it touches is blasted. It resembles MORE MISSIONARIES FOR THE WEST. the fabled bohon upas tree, which poisoned every thing that was overshadowed with its boughs. And yet slavery rules this nation, and dictates laws to the whole

ination, over which we are called upon to sigh and cry; for, if the abomination is to continue, the desolation created by it is but just begun; and we may expect that the God of justice, who visited upon Egypt one plague after another, till-their proud monarch let his people go, will continue to visit us with the rod of chastisement, till we break every yoke, and let the oppressed go free.

[For the Boston Recorder.]

FOR PEACE. Men are lavish enough of their time

revolutionary struggle, have been from six to ten times as much as for all other

country, however, little more than \$1000 a year for the whole time, and even now not \$3,000 a year. Four thousand dol-2. Another national sin, over which lars for peace, and one thousand millions

perty. This is a violation of a great neiple in nature, which cannot but be ended, in its practical operation, with the evils which have been need. And wise, patriotic men would now insist on a fair experiment of preserving peace by pacific instead of war-like measures.

Let the nation take hold of the subject in earnest. Let our government pass laws, appoint men, and appropriate money for

the slave states, and that person is a slave, whose every movement is propelled by fear." But this one person, with the motives before him, cannot support himself and four others; and the consequence is, that the balance of their support must come out of the free laborers in those that the balance of their support must come out of the free laborers in those millions more. Thus one thousand dolsections of the country where slavery lars a year in the cause of peace there, does not exist. During the last fifteen for only five years before that outbreak, years, the slaveholding region of our might have saved, to say nothing of blood, country has been trusted with the pro-

YOU AND ME. Some years since, when sitting under he on one occasion preached upon the Diotrephesian spirit. In his usual faithful manner, he pointed out its sad effects upon a church, until in his application he came so close, that I was surprised, knowing, as I did, how delightful the harmony had always been in that church. I soon began to persuade myself, however, that there was a Diotrephes there, but could not satisfy myself who it was. Finally, I ventured to seek information, and turning to a good brother, an elder in the church, I said Mr. L.—, who does Mr. S.—— mean? "You and me," was his S— mean? "You and me," was his quick reply. I have never asked since, who my minister meant, when he was delivering the message of his Master.

SHALL THEY BE SENT? The past year has carried forward the cause of Home Missions, perhaps, more than any single year that preceded it. We refer not to any great movement that has taken place; but to the growing conviction of the precious interests of our own nation, and of all mankind, that are involved in the speedy incorporation of of the American people. Though the severe pecuniary embarrassments of the country have prevented this increased public interest from appearing in a proportional increase of contributions to the Home Missionary treasury, yet it certainthat during the past year, the Society ha HOW MUCH FOR WAR-HOW LITTLE been able promptly to meet its engage

d to qualify a man to fill the most responsible posts in the nation.

It is this general disregard of God and his law, by our political parties, and by

those in power, which leads to the administration of the government for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the general good, and so often converts our legislative bodies into arenas for the action of political gladiators, instead of dignified bodies, sitting in counsel upon great and important interests.

The channels of navigation will soon power, which leads to the admost of the government for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the special benefit of a party, rather than for the susing, at three millions, or more, in all pleadings of the destitute, so adapted to move the bearts of ministers, are becoming too powerful to be resisted; and laborers are beginning to offer themselves, and there are to go to the destitute, so adapted to move the special pleadings of the destitute, so adapted to move the special pleadings of the destitute, so adapted to move the bearts of ministers, are becoming to offer themselves. Shall be sext? And how can they go, excert They be sext? And how can they go, excert They be sext? Shall be wisckly child, till she has come to be row, and if missionaries are to go to the destitute, so adapted to work these and there and there and there are to go to the destitute, so adapted to work the sext. They go? Shall be sext? Shall be sext. Pople are two go to the destitute, so adapted to work the sext. The miss Fast, at West Needham, by Rev. Harvey Newcomb. The text was in Ezek. 9: 4—6. From the vision which Ezekiel saw concerning Judah and Jerusalem, the preacher deduces the following principle of the Divine administration, viz: "That mourning on account of abounding iniquity is, in the sight of the Lord, an evidence of piety; and that those who do thus mourn will be regarded in mercy when the Lord visits the land in judgment;" and proceeds to point out some of the prevailing sins in our land which call upon the people to 'sigh and cry' over them, as follows:—

dignified bodies, sitting in counsel upon great and important interests.

The text was in Ezek. 9: 4—6. From great and important interests.

That great man who was chiefly in the achieve man who was chiefly in the achieve men of our national independence, believed religious principle to be the only true foundation of national prosperity; and until we return to this sound sentiment, we cannot expect to be a prospersous and happy people, both because of some of the prevailing sins in our land which call upon the people to 'sigh and cry' over them, as follows:—

dignified bodies, sitting in counsel upon dred thousand or more, in the service of sinking for lack of vision. We say, "below as the number of such the number of such the number of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the service of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the service of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the service of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the service of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the service of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below and the thousand or more, in the sample laborer in the cause of ishing for lack of vision. We say, "below the ten, shall we say, Go? If thenty, shall we say, Go? If thenty, and that the contract the money of the peace!

A vastly larger number, even than that, are t on making sacrifices and enduring hard-ships for the cause of Christ in the West.

revolutionary struggle, have been from six to ten times as much as for all other objects put together. Besides what our militia-system costs, we lavish on the army, the navy and other appendages of war, millions on millions every year, and shout glory to the men who thus vote away the people's money.

So much for war; and how much for peace? Perhaps \$100,000 through Christendom for the last quarter of a century; an average of some \$4,000 a year; in this country, however, little more than \$1000 a year for the whole time, and even now not \$3,000 a year. Four thousand dolars in the west.

Ships for the cause of Christ in the West. From a dergyman who has been four years in the ministry.—My desire is to go to the "far West" as a minister of the Gospel. I have long counted the cost—it has been my desire and prayer for 12 years past; twelve years ago, when tilling the ground, the "Macedonian cry" of the "Great Valley" sounded in my hearing, and from that day to this has been my desire and prayer for 12 years past; twelve years ago, when tilling the ground, the "Macedonian cry" of the "Great Valley" sounded in my hearing, and from that day to this has been my desire and prayer for 12 years past; twelve years ago, when tilling the ground, the "Macedonian cry" of the "Great Valley" sounded in my hearing, and from that day to this has been my desire as induced to commence study for the sacred ministry, and have persevered through trials and embarrassments, poverty and discouragements. I have made some preparations, such as selling to cast myself upon God and the churches. ing to cast myself upon God and the churches. I intended to go in the fall, but difficulties in 2. Another national sin, over which we are to mourn, is, oppression. The Lord declares himself to be the God of the oppressed; for whom, though wait long, yet in the end will he rise up in judgment.

Of all the oppressions which rery out to high heaven against us, none can equal that by which nearly one sixth of our whole population are stripped of all their natural rights—robbed of the ownership of their bodies and souls—deprived of the proceeds of their children; and the most god accomplish in yobicet? O it is fantacy and accomplish my object? O it is fantacy on the fall, but difficulties in settling my business have obliged me to defer it settling my business hav appeals (and there is but little enthusiasm in m constitution,) as sometimes meet my eve, and think "How shall I get there?" Will you

> village and every fireside with the most his convictions of duty impel him, it will require a guaranty of some two or three hundred dollars for several years, be-sides what the people shall be able to must increase their donations. The same is true in reference to the cases which

From a Pastor, in the State of New York.— Articles published in the Home Missionary, bund on pp. 49—54, of July, 1842, and on page 4th of the cover for Jan., 1843, have in part induced me to make this communication

duced me to make this communication.

I propose to go into the western destitutions, provided I can receive sufficient encouragement from your Society. If you can make a small grant for the expenses of the journey, and give me a commission for one year after I reach the field, I will, Providence permitting, labor either in northern Illinois or Wisconsin. I can leave this church with the prespect that they will be

nost of the comforts of life, but I am deeply interested in having the controlling influence of the Gospel brought to best upon our country at this crisis. "Here I am, send me."

From a Young Minister who formerly lived in the West.—I have delayed writing too long, but my interest in the subject of Home Mussions has by no means decreased, neither has a longer contemplation of it made me feel more competent to do the work of a Home Missionary. I have thought of it more seriously, and present to the conclusion of the conclusion o have thought of it more seriously, and prayed ceeds of free labor to the amount of \$300,000,000; which never has been, and never will be paid. And is not this enough to produce-the "hard times," of which so many complain? The fact is, slavery is a great pool, which every year sinks, in its bottomless abyss, one third with which my talents and piety would not be with which my talents and piety would not be so altogether out of proportion. But as it is, I am influenced to say, "Here I am, send me." I am ready therefore to go, if the funds of the Society will permit, and you thus decide; and if your decision is contrawise, I shall acquiesce in it. I say, "if the funds of the Society will permit," because since I commenced writing, I have learned that I have been defrauded of the specific proposers of a small retrievance and thus and the profession that we have the profession that we have the profession of must make this their first object." emnant of a small patrimony, and thus been oft in quite a dependent state.

These are specimens of a class of comnunications, which have, of late, become lar amusement, however graceful and more numerous than for a long time past. Will the churches respond, by furnishing the Home Missionary Society the means of employing these men ! It would seem that God is about to put his people to the test, and to show whether they do indeed prefer Jerusalem above their chief joy. And this is the way in which he is prov-ing them—He places the land before them, and bids them to go up and possess it. The enemy is there, seeking to pre-occupy the ground. Soldiers of the cross are volunteering to go thither to fight the battles of the Lord. Now, the question is, will churches and individual Christians make sacrifices for this cause, or in tians make sacrifices for this cause, or in any other way practicable, supply the means? Shall the A. H. M. S. be susmight be made.'

Well, then—' these letters to go out, and to expect a comfortable support ?
We wish this to be considered a seri-

ous practical question, by all the friends of the Home Missionary cause. If the work goes on, more money must be con-tributed. It will not do to reduce the appropriations any lower. Some of our missionaries are suffering, and they must propriations any lower. Some of our tight dress which fashion prescribes for missionaries are suffering, and they must have relief; and pecuniary aid is the only relief that will be of much avail. There is a tendency in the churches to turn tis a tendency in the churches to turn their aid of this cause into the form of missionary bazes. This is earried to an extent out of the due proportion. They are mistaken who suppose there can be any other form in which a system of missionary operations can be carried on extent out of the due proportion. They are mistaken who suppose there can be any other form in which a system of missionary operations can be carried on, except by contributions in cash.

They taken—and worst of all, the sudden passand music, her embroidery and fancy and music, her little garden in summer, and her house plants in winter whole of his long grey beard in the contribution by the whole of his long grey beard in contribution by the whole of his long grey beard in the contribution by the whole of his long grey beard in

the friends of the cause encourage it? Will the churches authorize it?—Home Missionary for April.

THE DANCING SCHOOL.

'Oh, mamma,' said a bright little girl of fourteen, bursting impatiently into the room where her mother was sitting, 'won't you let me go to the dan school, along with Ellen and Jane?'

'What dancing school, my dear?' said her mother, 'how out of breath you are! I don't know anything about a dancing

school.'
'Well, I didn't till this morning,' said

and at last replied, in the good old form, so convenient to mothers, and so unsatis factory to children, 'I'll see about it.'

'O, mother! now do say yes. Well, my dear, perhaps I shall. But must have time to think about it, and talk with your papa; meanwhile, I want you to go on an errand for me up the street.'

'I've almost a mind to let her go,' said her mother, as she watched the light, graceful step of her daughter, from the window; and Mrs. Selden looked at her sister, who was sitting by, in a hesitating way, as if to meet some encouragement, but her sister made no reply.

'Isabella has so little self-possession in ociety—she is so diffident,' continued Mrs. Selden, in an apologetic tone, 'I have often thought I should like to have her acquire more ease, and freedom of manner, and knowledge of the world.' 'She is but fourteen, yet,' said Mrs.

Clarke, 'and it seems to me, that at that age, diffidence and retiring manners are more agreeable than that practised, hackneyed assurance one often sees in young girls, who early gain what is called a knowledge of the world.

'But seriously, sister,' said Mrs. Selden, 'do you think that there is any harm in Isabella's taking a quarter or two at a dancing school? I have thought about it often. It seems to me that there | Christian. this particular amusement, among the stricter classes of religious people. is one kind of motion so much worse than hoping that some time or other he would daughter, and her own lurking wishes, any other? Why is it worse to move to turn their children's hearts, and mean-prevailed. Mrs. Selden hesitated, conmusic than to move without music - worse while, they make all their arrangements sulted friends, talked of the matter till to exercise in dancing than on horseback, or in any other way? There is, I think, a great deal of prejudice upon this sub-

know I have daughters growing up; and though I have come to the conclusion as soon as our child is old enough to any places and scenes unfavorable to that the stricter religionists are right, it is not because I think there is any more her all the obligations of a Christian life, harm in one kind of motion than another; refer everything to a Christian standard, ticular motions of dancing. As far as I and visit no places that you would deem

your daughter?'
'Well, my dear sister, I consider the 'Well, my dear sister, I consider the 'Well, my dear sister, I consider the 'I think it would,' said Mrs. Selden, do, must make this their first object.' 'Certainly,' replied Mrs. Selden, 'of

'Well, then, if I find that any particugrowth of a steady Christian character. I and choose for her others that will not have that tendency. You agree with me in this, I suppose?

'Certainly,' replied Mrs. Selden.
'Well, then, with regard to dancing,
you cannot make the world over, but must take it as you find it: if your daugh-ter learns to dance, she must dance as others do, at the same times and places, with the same sort of dress and accompaniments that others do. That is to say, she must attend dancing parties and

course.

Why, with regard to such parties, balls, and assemblies, if I were not a Christian mother, I should object to them able influences they unite. The hot, erowded rooms—the suffocating air—the

one girl in ten, whose constitution is not things give delight. It is as great a pity entirely shattered, in two or three

school, she inevitably is drawn into places and scenes on which all the evils I school. have spoken are attendant.'

'Well, but,' replied Mrs. Selden, 'I disapprove of public balls. I never mean disapprove of public balls. I never mean to allow I sabella to go anywhere where I could not with propriety go with her, and of course I should not think of going to such places. I disapprove, too, of large crowded parties, and late hours, and tight dressing, particularly for such a delicate constitution; but I don't see why learning to dence must necessarily incomplete the property of the prope learning to dance must necessarily involve her in them. The most that I while my little greenhouse has been a should propose, would be a simple evening dance occasionally at her own home, or at a friend's, and even you cannot these two years, and will be for many

object to this.'
'I have heard many talk as you do, sister, at the outset; but when you once set in motion the excitable nerves of a young person, it is not so easy to restrain them. The child that has danced with a them. The child that has danced with a certain set of companions at this evening party, will wish to join them to-morrow in the streets, and lanes, and coffee houevening at a larger one, and next week at a ball, and the week after at a fancy furnish her daughters and self with showy

'youth is the time for amusement. I re-member how much I used to enjoy danc-and Christian family amusement, that ing when I was young, and I cannot bear there will be money enough found, in to deprive my child of it. My youth passed like a fairy dream, and there was Here the conversation between the nothing in it that I enjoyed more than dancing 'Well, certainly,' rejoined Mrs.

Clarke, 'youth is the season for amusement, but it is not the only thing that it is her home. the season for-it is just as much the sea-

of Divine Sovereignty. I am sure it is personal loveliness, and she felt a secret my most earnest prayer, that the Lord, in his own good time, would turn her heart to himself; but I do not feel that anything that I can do will make her a would say, with a sigh, when awakening

this work, I n some pursuit rould not be so that at it is in itself a very innocent and it inexpedient to visit, if she were a professing Christian. Do you not think, why would you not send 'Well, then, why would you not send 'Well, '

with a sigh. 'Now, do you not feel, sister, that even you, were you now to allow yourself to mingle in such amusements, and enter into their spirit, would be in danger of being drawn too strongly to this world, having your devotional feelings ed? Could you preserve that watchattractive, is likely to lead my child into places and scenes unfavorable for the constant readiness for death, which the Saviour enjoins, through such excite-

'I do not think I could,' said Mrs.

Christian, entirely draw away the yet undecided heart of the child?'

not restrain young people from the amuse-ments proper to their age. They will have amusement, and if you deny it to them, they will either rebel or seek to balls, just as they are, and not as they carry their point by deception. I have persuade him to stand still even for a known a great many instances of this sort in over-strict families.

seriously, on account of their influence class of amusements, in not providing a woman, that I should be encumbered them with other and safer ones. It ought with that stuff?" He then proceeded to to be a serious part of a mother's cares, to provide for all her children healthful he commenced by poising and quivering asleep—the quantity of indigestible food and stimulating drink, which, under the influence of excitement, is so freely par-

to create the craving for highly exciting amusement in the heart of a young peryears after her marriage?'

'But after all,' said Mrs. Selden, 'it is son, as it would be to awaken the desire for highly seasoned food and intoxicating 'No, but if your child goes to dancing drinks in the simple appetite of the child.

WHOLE NO. 1428.

But you must remember, sister, that every body cannot afford to do as you do. I recollect, for instance, you wrote me about the greenhouse you built for

amusement lasted only one evening, more. I have seen many a father, who You will let me go, won't you, mother?' ball, and so on. And believe me, that said she, coaxingly, and throwing her you will find any of these places a harder one to say "No," than if you say "No," at higher taste both in their minds and herse. we very outset.'
'But after all, sister,' said Mrs. Selden,
No, depend upon it, when parents feel

sisters was dropped—interrupted by the re-entrance of the little person who occasigned it, and in a few days after Mrs Clarke left the family and returned to

Mrs. Selden was a woman of warm, son for education: and above all, it is the season for religious impression, and the formation of religious habits. Take your show which is always a constant temptadaughter now, with her fresh, unworn heart, her full, confiding trust in you, her ignorance of worldly cares and world-seen, and not for things unseen. The ly ways—she has passed over the time of unreflecting childhood, and just come to that place where she may be gently and imperceptibly led to reason and think for hereals to first habites of the conversation she had with her sister, produced for a time such an impression on her mind, that she steadily refused the entreaties of her daughter on the herself, to form habits of self-govern-ment, of regular religious reading, and prayer—and by the help of a constant and heart that pleaded on the other side. mild Christian influence, led to enter on She had once been a beauty herself, and why, sister, replied Mrs. Selden, to the path of life.'

Why, sister, replied Mrs. Selden, to the path of life.'

You talk as if I could educate her into a Christian—you know this is all a matter of I brief. Soveringth, the proposed in the path of the path o hristian.'
'I think parents often err, my dear sisand Mrs. Selden could not exactly define the ter, said Mrs. Clarke, in leaving every-thing to the sovereign grace of God, and point. At last, the earnestness of her int. At last, the earnestness of her with the expectation of their living, for some years at least, without religion. They do not take pains to form in them sent her daughter to the second quarter ject, among religious people, to which I am not sure it is my duty to conform.'

'Well, sister, I too have thought on this subject,' said Mrs. Clarke, 'for you of books, and mingle in all kinds of her child should merely acquire the ac-

Mr. Williams, in his "Missionary Enterprises," rives the following description of a wild old hief, which he saw at an island discovered by Capt. Cook, which from the peculiar fierceness the people he called Savage Island. He was unsuccessful in his attempts to land and ntroduce the gospel there :-

An old chieftain, however, was as ength induced to venture into the boat, and with him they hastened to the ship His appearance was truly terrific. He was about sixty years of age, his person tall, his cheek bones raised and ding; his whole body was smeared with long and grey, and the latter, plaited and twisted together, hung from his mouth like so many rat's tails. He wore no 'And would not that temptation which would mislead an old and established around his loins, for the purpose of passing a spear through, or any other arti-Mrs. Selden was silent for a moment, the deck the old man was most frantic and then added, But after all you cansingle second. Our natives attempted to clothe him, by fastening around his per-'I think,' said Mrs. Clarke, 'that some strictly religious people have erred while forbidding their children a certain spirit of wildness. Then he distorted his features most horribly, by extending

Mn. Epiton:—In reply to the question at the close of my last communication, viz., What can be done, should the means be furnished, to advance most successfully the object which this Society has in view? I would remark,

1. The opportunities now afforded for the distribution of the Bible in those countries, can be improved. This is the first department of effort to which the Society is directing its aid. But the mode of its performance is no less important and interesting than the work itself. Will the reader allow me once more to refer to the principal portion of the field—that scene of moral and spiritual desolation—France with its 100,000 villages? See that humble, patient Christian in his coarse and simple garb, standing in the public street or in a private dwelling, surrounded by a group of eager listeners to what he is reading from a book which he has taken from his pack. He is a COLPONTEUR. Hear the words he is uttering: "It is a faithful saying, and worthy of all acceptation, that Christ Jesus came into the world 40 save sinners." "He that believeth on the Son hath everlasting life." "Come unto me all ye that labor and are heavy laden, and I will give you rest." See the tears starting from the eyes of that little company of immortal beings, as they gather round and ask, "What book is that?" "It is the Bible." "The Bible!—what is the Bible?" "The Word of God, which is able to make you wise unto salvation, through faith that is in Christ Jesus." Listen to their va-Societies, for the publication of religious books, afford facilities for prosecuting successfully this part of the enterprise. And who that looks at the present character of French literature, can question the importance or the feasibility of this design? In science and the arts France holds a high rank, both for the character and extent of her literature. But in morals and religion the contrast is fearful. Her people are a reading and thinking people; and her language fertile and extensive. And there is no obstacle to the efforts of her friends to supplant the mass of tile and extensive. And there is no obstacle to the efforts of her friends to supplant the mass of corrupt and trifling books which degrade and pollute the minds of her youth, and indeed all classes of her population, by a pure and salutary, and a sanctifying literature. And through the medium of her language, other lands can be reached by the power of the press. Russia, Turkey, Italy, South America, and indeed every civilized land, pays a tribute of respect to het language, by its employment and cultivation Dr. Baird states that he has personally sent, and that by request from those cities, large number of French religious books to St. Petersburgh Moscow, Constantinople, and other distant eign Evangelical Society is endeavoring to en-list the affections, prayers, and contributions of the American churches. While it operates prinried exclamations of gratitude and joy as they purchase the holy volume, and press it to their hearts as the life of their souls; while the Colthe American churches. While it operates pri-cipally through the French and Swiss organ zations, it has a Committee of corresponden at Geneva, from whom it receives from time time an account of the disbursements of charities, and the success which attends the bore of those who are sustained by its benefit hearts as the life of their souls; while the Col-porteur continues his exhortations to them to read and believe its precious truths. He is poor in the things of earth, (taken as they usu-ally are from the laboring classes,) but "rich in faith" and Christian love. And he cerries thus from village to village, and from house to house, among the learned and unlearned, the rich and lence. Many such accounts of a recent date and most interesting character might be given; but I have already greatly transcended my proposed limits. During the past year, the Society has been enabled to sustain 51 laborers in France and Belgium, 1 in Germany, 2 in Sweden. It also aids in supporting 10 in Lower Canada; besides about 20 pupils at Grand Ligne, who are preparing to be School-teachers. In all, it furnishes aid to between 80 and 90 persons. It might proceed to enlarge its operaamong the learned and unlearned, the rich and the poor, the aged and the young, the presperous and the afflicted, that fountain of heavenly wisdom and knowledge, of consolation and hope, of durable riches and righteousness, whence each may draw a full, appropriate, and never-failing portion. These humble messengers take a village as their field, and continue in it until all have had an opportunity of seeing and possessing this glorious boon of Heaven. It is a self-denying and laborious service; and, where the persons. It might proceed to enlarge its opera-tions still further, and designs so to do, as the benevolence of the American Christian public shall enable it. It could at once bring into this service double the number of laborers, had it the pecuniary means. I trust, as I remarked at the his glorious boon of free and, where the ing and laborious service; and, where the is not in it, irksome, and seldom undern. The work is chiefly performed during taken. The work is chiefly performed during the fall and winter months, when they cannot labor in the fields. The Bible is sold, not given; and thus has, at the outset, at least a pecuniary value to the recepient equal to what a pays for it. This secures its care, as well as comiary value to the recipient equal to what he ya for it. This secures its care, as well as intributes towards the expense of the supply. It as was intimated, its value to the purchaser internally proves more precious than gold—"yea, an much fine gold." Sometimes, indeed, the fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a lage is such, that the mass of its population fluence of the Gospel's triumphs. The brethren who are there prosecuting the work, are better qualified to know them and their fitness to be employed. The American vigilant, and make frequent and faithful reports of the exact situation of the field and the progress of the cause. All that this Society pledges itself to do is to furnish, as God shall enable them, pecuniary assistance for its promotion, and to accompany their alms with their fervent and unceasing prayers. It comes under no period of the church
such the primary of human salvation more effectually than through this agency. It should be kept in mind that the Society does not undertake to furnish a MEN. These are to be found upon the field, the 4-rophies of the Gospel's triumphs. The brethren who are there prosecuting the work, are better qualified to know them and their fitness to be employed. The American vigilant, and make frequent and faithful reports of the exact situation of the field and the progress of the cause. All that this Society does not undertake to furnish agency. It should be kept in mind that the Society does not underta contributes towards the expense of the suppry. But as was intimated, its value to the purchaser generally proves more precious than gold—"yea, than much fine gold." Sometimes, indeed, the influence of the Priests, or of infidelity, on a village is such, that the mass of its population reject the offer, and the poor Colporteur's heart sinks within him. But leaning on His hand who rave the Rible, and seeking His sustaining gave the Bible, and seeking His sustaining grace, he travels on foot to the next village; and made acquainted with its character. This, it should be remembered, is almost as needful there as in India. This knowledge they would of course never obtain, if left to themselves; o communicate it to them, and place within reach the "lamp of life," is the business out two hundred of these devoted men,

ranks of Romanism, (including some sent by the British and Foreign Bible Society,) are now em-ployed in various sections of the field, by the different Evangelical organizations, during the whole or a portion of the year; chiefly, as was said, in the winter season, or five months "campaign," as it is called. Eight years ago, their number did not exceed thirty. There is need and encouragement for thousands more, for these visits of very whould be appually receased. visits of mercy should be annually repeated. Yet even by that little band whom the Societies ave thus far been enabled to sustain, there have been distributed, in this way, during the past year, two hundred thousand copies of the Scrip-tures, chiefly the New Testament, besides many religious books and Tracts. Eternity alone will develope the blessed influence even of this lim-ted significant will be supported to the second second ited circulation of inspired truth.

A glory gilds the sacred page, majestic like the sun." It carries with it its own witness to the concience, and is the power of God unto salvation. Many interesting facts, illustrative of the suc-cess of this department of the work, might be adduced, did my limits permit. I will give one, as related in a recent Report from a laborer em-

Antichrist maintains his throne. The thousands of gold and silver annually sent to our own country to propagate the delusions from which Europe is struggling to be free, are chiefly raised in France, by penny-a-week contributions And with equal and even greater propriety might the objector ask the Pope, Why not let the people of America do their own work? Had the church acted on this principle hitherto, what would now be the condition of the evangelized parts of the heathen world? What would be our own condition? No; experience and the history of Christianity both shew, that like its blessed Author, his followers must carry the healing balm of salvation to the self-ruined and perishing—must "SEER" if they would save as related in a recent Report from a haborer em-ployed by this Society.

"In a small town in the east of France, a shop-keeper bought of a Colporteur employed by our Society, a New Testament; but instead of our Society, a New Testament; but instead of reading it, (as is usually the case with those who buy,) he let it lie neglected in a corner of his house. After the lapse of several months, his sister, who lived in a village of the district of B***, came to see him. She found the book covered with dust; and on opening it, asked her brother, 'What is this book?' 'It is a book which I bought of a Colporter, but I do?' book which I bought of a Colporteur, but I don't read it.' 'But,' said she, 'it is the New Testament.' Yes, he replied, 'but it is a Protestant book, and I don't care for it.' 'Well,' said she, if you don't care for it, give it to me; I will care it hat which is lost. Our French Protestant brethren who have been awakened to the spiritual wants of their ry it home and read it.' 'Very willingly,' he an took the book, read it, and was converted, without having heard or known any servant of Christ. Soon after this, her husband and her son were also brought to the knowledge of the truth. Their conversion was followed by that of one of their cousins, and lastly by that of the very man who had procured for them the Word of God, but despised it at first himself. All these Christians are now bearing their Cross faithfully, and may be considered. ing their Cross faithfully, and may be consider-

in the city of Paris, dependent on hired service for her subsistence, gives (as her pious employ-er told Dr. Baird) one half of her wegges, or 26 dollars annually, for the promotion of this cause!! Oh, let them not be upbraided with a selfish or indolent spirit, while we excuse ourselves from coming to their help. How many professed followers of the Lamb amid the mersis of the self of God might emphatically say, "I have done what I could"?

May the Lord bless my feeble efforts to recommend the interests of this Society, and incline the churches, even without the formal appeal of an agent, to supply it increasingly with the means of accomplishing its noble and philanthropic design; until 2. The Scriptures thus distributed, can be 2. The Scriptures thus distributed, can be expounded to the people in social meetings for devotion. This is the next department of effort austained by the Society. The labor in this part of the service belongs to the Evangualists, for whose visits the Colporteur prepares the way. They are usually well-informed and pious laymen, chiefly young men. They visit those villages where the Colporteur has found, or has been instrumental in promoting, a disposition to hear the word, and unite in public prayer and praise. They hire a room in some private dwelling, and having fitted it for the purpose, open praise. They hire a room in some private dwelling, and having fitted it for the purpose, open it for public worship to all who are disposed to attend. Usually both Catholics and Protestants attend on the instructions of these men; and many incidents of thrilling interest might be related, as proofs of the divine blessing attendant on this department of the enterprise.

the product of the divine bressing attenuant is department of the enterprise.

The ordinances of the Gospel, and the inon of the Church, can be established, and stitution of the Church, can be established, and their hallowed influences promoted among that people. This is the appropriate work of the on-DAINED MINISTER, or Missionary, who succeeds the Evangelist when the little flock which the latter has gathered are prepared for an ecclesiastical organization, and a settled pastor. Within the last ten years, a number of towns and cities in France have been blessed with flourishing churches gathered and established in this

for his oriental researches, read a highly intermother department of labor, is that of pimoon. Traches. There are now three
ons, recently established by the evanProtestants in that country, for the eduf this class of laborers; viz., at Paris,
and Geneva. That at Paris has seventeen
roung men in the course of instruction,
the institution has been ferround. 4. Another department of labor, is that of pipious young men in the course of instruction, though the institution has been formed but eighteen months. The School Teachers are use-fully employed, slee eighteen months. The School Teachers are usefully employed, also, in various other ways besides teaching.

5. Another branch of this enterprise is, the suitable preparation of pious young men for the ministry. The principal places for the promo-tion of this, are the Theological Schools of Ge-neva and Montauban. And,

* There are no farm-houses in France. The husband-hen of that country reside in the villages.

* Lettenthy one who carries a bardou suspended from his

* Lettenthy one who carries a bardou suspended from his

BOSTON RECORDER.

.6. It is the object of those engaged in this cause, to create for France an evangelical articleous LITERATURE. Much has been already THURSDAY, APRIL 27, 1843.

he accomplished. The Paris and Tou

Here, then, is a synopsis of what can be do

to advance the cause of pure Christianity in the Roman Catholic portions of nominal Christer dom. This is the work in aid of which the Fo

ommencement of this correspondence, the

it the confidence and liberal aid of the church

rivers, keep the Society and its cause in his con-

is the case to a great degree among ourselves, the mass of that portion of her population are either hostile or totally indifferent to the cause;

and its incipient movements depend on those who are rich only in faith and in gospel philan-thropy. And, indeed, this has always been the method by which Zion has arisen and prospered.

perishing—must "seek" if they would save that which is lost.

Our French Protestant brethren who have

perform their work while they stand idle

lanthropic design; until

ally for one dollar.

"One song employs all nations, and all cry Worthy the Lamb, for he was alain for ne."

In closing, permit me to say that the "Quar-terly Paper" of the Society—the organ of its communication with the churches—is published in New York, at 145 Nassau St., (at the Book-store of Mr. John S. Taylor.) and is furnished to

ubscribers at the low price of five copies annu

THE DRUSES.—At the last monthly meeting of the N. Y. Historical Society at its rooms in the University on Tuesday evening.—Albert Gallatin in the chair.—Dr. Robinson, well known

for his oriental researches, read a highly inter

ORDINATION .- Mr. THEOPHILES P. SAWIN

recently of Lynn, was on Wednesday, 19th inst. ordained and installed as Pastor of the Congregational Church and Society in Saugus.

Invocation and Reading the Scriptures, by Rev. Mr. Greene, of Topsfield; Sermon and Ordaining Prayer, by Rev. Mr. Cooke, of Lynn; Charge, by Rev. Mr. Emerson, of S. Reading; Right Hand of Fellowship by Rev. Mr. Haven, of Stoneham; Charge to the People, by Rev. Mr. Bennett, of Wohney

Very respectfully, Yours, E. H.

And this is the way, let me remark, by Antichrist maintains his throne. The tho

the contemplation of this enterpr

foscow, Cor

THAT SERMON. The pastor felt his soul stirred within his ncerning it. On first conceiving of the subfervent prayer. It was revolved deeply and ly in his mind. The more he po the more deeply did the subject take hold of his spirit. As he mused the fire burned in his

He sat down to write that sermon. As one paragraph after another flowed from his pen, it was mingled with prayer. Each successive se tion and topic was solemnly consecrated to God, with the intense desire that it might be the well-directed arrow to the heart. And when the whole was finished, it was laid afresh on the altar of prayer, and surrendered up to the sov reign disposal of God.

That sermon was drawn from the hallowe racles of God in the spirit of supplicationwas placed, in its progress toward completion by constant prayer, under the guidance and ssing of God, and praying breath was lavished upon it till it reached the ears of the grea ongregation. And still was the throne of grace oached in hope and faith that that sern night be an agency of the infinite mercy of

Here is the meeting of religious inquir Group after group of anxious sinners enter. The eternal Spirit is striving with them. No common event could have gathered that crowd of once gay and thoughtless beings together for of alarm has gone down into the soul. The word of God has penetrated its lowest depths. Those tears and sighs proclaim that an agency which quick and powerful has been dealing with

To the kind inquiry what first raised their at ention, one replies, " That sermon!" "That sermon!" and others still reply, "Tha

Years have gone by. Each of those who gay the above named reply but one, is a happy and and useful member of the church on earth, and that one a member of the "general assembly and church of the first born, whose names are written in heaven.'

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.

If civil government may not take the life of ver so atrocious a criminal, when actually in its power, it is plain it may not endanger life in ndeavoring to secure the offender. With his deadly weapons in his hands, reeking with the blood of the innocent, the murderer may defy the officers of justice. They would imprison for life perhaps, if they had him in their power. But and to accompany their alms with their fervent and unceasing prayers. It comes under no pecuniary obligations, however, beyond its actual resources. It guages its own liberality by that of its patrons; employing at the same time all suitable efforts to enlist the affections, the prayers, and the property of the friends of the Redeemer's kingdom, in this department of its interests. For this it must chiefly depend on candid and, simple statements made from time to time, through the medium of its periodical and a few messengers to the churches, of what it is doing, and what it may and desires to accomplish. May God, who turns the heart as the rivers, keep the Society and its cause in his conhow shall they get him into their power. Their lives are at his mercy, if they assail him; his own is safe. He may kill one or all of them. But his precious life is shielded by the law. They may die under his weapons while they are seeking to discharge their duty. But his worth less life is secure. The best blood in the land may flow in trying to uphold civil governmen while the assailant of that government, the bloody enemies of the public welfare, are perfectly be ond the reach of justice. We see not why s rivers, keep the Society and its cause in his con-stant and increasing favor.

If after what I have presented on this subject, the objection should still linger in any mind, that France is able, in respect to wealth, learn-ing and influence, to do her own work in this matter, I would simply say, that she will do it just as quickly as the possessors of her wealth, learning and influence, can be induced to ap-ply their talents to the work. At present, as is the case to a great degree among ourselves. band of desperate murderers might not ravage the country, and massacre in every direction, with perfect impunity. They have no fear of the loss of life in being assailed, for civil officers must not take life after capture, and by conse quence they must not endanger it in the attemp to capture.

perfect security of life while the lives of the innocent members of community are in constan copardy. Their own security will embolder minals to resist officers of justice; for, if the shed fresh blood, no heavier penalty than im sonment for life can overtake them, whi uch atrooity may favor their escape. At the same time the energy of officers of governmen are paralized, for that former terror to the shed der of blood, death, which had been so great a safeguard to the officer, is taken away. Who an question the sad influence of all this upon the best interests of society?

HOME MISSIONS. Notices from the " Home Missionary " for May

lowa.

This extreme part of the Missionary field himself, he is free to say-"I have yet to know the first moment of regret, that I am to see my New England home and my early friends, no

WISCONSIN. Racine.- A house of worship is completedwithout." In one portion of the Society, a precious revival has been enjoyed and some 10 or 12 souls hopefully converted.

Rev. E. E. Wells itinerates in destitute plac in the vicinity of Chicago, and preaches every evening of the week in different neighborhood and two or three times each Sabbath, beside visiting from house to house. In several disricts, the Lord has poured out his Spirit. Two churches have just been organized-one of 12, the other of 16 members, and from 40 to 50 nore new converts are expected to join them. Prejudices against the truth have been removed. and a wide door opened for future operation and the moral aspect of the communities is al-

ready greatly improved. Batavia and Big Woods .- Rev. Mr. Farnh ed the assemblies during a protracted meeting, backsliders were reclaimed, sinners awaken and some born again. Among the converts, is a hardened Universalist, who has erected a family altar, and engaged earnestly in serving the ord instead of the Devil.

A Missionary Spirit. "Under all the various trials and difficulties of a missionary life, I am content. I am happy in being counted worthy to do something to form Christian society in this wilderness. I have no desires to return to han a bare support. But, I am determ labor on, pay or no pay. I love it; I feel that political papers of the country. It increases

A Destitute Neighborhood.—The old log at the choice selection of extracts, from the tive hearers. Many have been deeply impress- voluminous correspondence of the Society,

ard, every way bad and wretched," gives the clearest evidence that he is a new creature is Christ, to the amazement of community.

A New England Village at the West .- The settlement commenced six years ago-almosentirely by people from New England. Farm and neat small dwellings are seen in every di rection. Industry and enterprise are visible A few of the settlers at that time were profe ors of religion. Three years ago, a r took place, and almost the entire por came members of the Congregational or Bay tist church. A protracted meeting has recen been held, and some 10 or 12 hopefully conve ed, beside the reclaiming of backslide

Augusta.-Rev. Mr. Kimball has lab here six years. When he began, the church newly organized, consisted of 12 member Three seasons of revival have been enjoyed nore than one hundred have been adde by profession. The Bible class is attended by most of the congregation. INDIANA.

Bedford .- As fruits of a late revival, 45 have been added to the church on profession of their faith. The young converts hold fast their integrity. The standard of piety is elevated in the church. Personal responsibility is more deeply felt than before. Inactive members have been brought into active service, and are become efficient. The whole moral aspect of the place is changed—some who had not attended a reli- who have abandoned their New England homes gious meeting for 14 years, and who had spent their Sabbaths in hunting, fishing, gambling, &c are now serving God. A neat and substantial place of worship, accommodating 400 or 500 people has been completed the past "labor on, pay or no pay," because they "love

Delphi and Monticello .- At D. a season of refreshing has been enjoyed under the ministry of cess. Let such missionaries be multiplied acthe church of 28 members; and 18 or 20 more expecting to unite at the succeeding communion. At M., a church of 13 members was ganized in January, when 11 more were admitted. A house of worship is in progress minister is needed. The county has no yet 2000 inhabitants, and this is the first revi val in it.

Hill Co.-Increased seriousness and solem nity, without excitement. A Bible class of 20 nembers gives the missionary great encouragement. He first expounds critically and ance movement threatens to rob us of liberty some bird of the air or fiend of the pit, has been conveyed to Tennessee. NORTH CAROLINA

Rev. H. F. Taylor has a large and attentive congregation at Ashville, Buncombe Co., in a meetvice for the blacks separately, is attended by ishing with gratitude and profit. The cause of

Freeport .- Many obstacles are in the wayever constituted there. 6 were received by letchange has occurred in a few months.

Honey Creek .- The church in two years has spasmodic excitement, but a waking up to duty and holy living among Christians, and a producdistance of 4 and 6 miles respectively, will soon be organized.

Coshocton.—The church has been greatly

quickened and strengthened; 7 have been admitted; 11 are propounded for admission 10 or 12 more expect to unite at the same time. All the churches in the region have presents to the missionary inconveniences, been more or less revived. There is an entire which cost more labor and self-denial than change in the religious character and aspect of for his brethren, says, "We know of none who since were strangers to the sanctuary, and deswould not deeply regret to abandon the pros- ecrated their Sabbaths, are now found regular pects that are opening before them." And for and devout worshippers in the house of prayer. MICHIGAN.

Part Huron .- Between 15 and 20 are hoping that they have passed from death to life. Many family altars have been established or repaired. Grog selling has received a heavy blow

Milford .- Four heads of families, 8 young a neat little chapel, well finished within and persons and 7 or 8 children have professed a determination to serve the Lord. Some them have been very hardened opposers.

Royal Oak .- The Lord has been here in merev all winter. Old professors revived : the dead live; the lost are found. To God be the praise! Somerset.-Ten are hoping in the pard mercy of God, as the result of a meeting held in January. Errors abound. Satan is on the alert. Prayer and labor are demanded.

Seventeen missionaries received re-appointments, and 13 new appointments, between March 1st and April 1st. The receipts of the Treasurer during the same period were \$3,073.

1. Each successive No. of the "Home Missionary" furnishes new grounds of encourage ment to the friends of the Great Cause. Re vals of increasing purity and power are multitates, that great stillness and solemnity pervadnissionaries; and all the benign effects accompanying and following upon them, upon the social, individual, and eternal welfare of men, are standing out with increasing prominence, and

it is indorring for Christ. There is peculiar happiness in preaching the gospel to the poor and needy and uninistering to their wants."

A Destitute Minkle Minkle wants."

ed, and several profess hope in Christ-four of | adapted to the Monthly Concert. Whether it | City Missions .- Rev. Mr. Towne, of Sa- | subjects of his wit and satire, and severe n veterans in Satan's cause—near 60 years be the design of the editors to continue simil One—"an old, way worn, outcast drunk-selections in future No's, they do not inform to And from this circumstance, it may perhaps be inferred that such is not their design.

Nor can it be necessary-though it might prove a matter of convenience to some—for the society, as it is now organized, which it may be purchased, would meet with a there is no No. that does not furnish articles of are about 4,000 dollars a year. The receipts of great interest, which every minister may select for himself. With some it is a question, whether the Home and Foreign Missionary enterpri- current year are increased by that amount. The ses can with propriety be blended at the Month-ly Concert; and though we are not of those who adulge in doubts on this point, yet it is easy to street, \$621 14; Old South, \$575 00; Central, conceive that many may question the expedien- \$468 50; Essex street, \$382 42; Salem street, ect to it. It is not with us however a matter of theory, but of experience, that the two admit of being pursued, hand in hand, at the Monthly \$1 51 from last year, of \$3,596 24 .- The ex-Concert, as well as elsewhere. They are twins tyed by nature"—as closely united as the Siamese twins, on neither of which an injury can fall without affecting the other. This probably the settled conviction of all well-informed minds, whose energies are directed particularly to the one object or the other. But, ne thing is certain—neither Home nor Foreign Missions are as yet regarded with a tenth part of the interest that ought to be excited by their direct bearing on the conversion of the world to Christ.

4. If we may judge from the spirit that per vades most of the communications in this No., true missionary zeal glows with increasing intensity in the bosoms of the beloved bro for the perils and labors of the Great West. And a brighter "sign of the times" we need not ask for. Let missionaries themselves be full of zeal for the Lord of hosts, and let then the work, and are laboring for Christ," and there can be no doubt of their triumphant suctry is safe, independent and happy forever, in despite of Romanism and hell.

NEOUS INTELLIGENCE. A penitentiary is about to be constructed in

contain 238 inmates. The establishment will found too small to accommodate the Society. not be completed before 1845.—The proportion which the manufacturing population in Aus- after the plan of the Central Church in this tria bears to the agricultural is as 9 to 100, in city, to be surmounted by a tall and graceful Prussia 18, in France 36, in England 45. The spire. The Methodist Society have purchased practically, and then examines the class. Much population of the towns in Austria is to that reand gross darkness covers a considerable por- siding in the villages and on the lands, in the old) and it is to be removed. The Congregation of the people; intemperance has yet a firm proportion of 23 to 100, in Prussia 27, in France tional Society in Wenham have voted to build a hold on them, and the "Boston notion," so rife here three or four years ago, that the Temper- England is equal to that of 2,500,000 horses or one, which is very old and inconvenient. The 13,000,000, men. Machine power in Germany, new house is to be about 60 by 44 feet, and will and fireside rights—to load us with enormous including the numerous steam-packets, is said contain 15 or 20 more pews than the old one taxes, and produce civil war and bloodshed, by not to exceed that of 100,100 horses. The The Congregational Society in Hamilton, are number of manufactories in Russia is 614, em- about to remove and re-model their present ploying 39,820 workmen, together with 19,638 house of worship. operatives in auxiliary branches of trade.-It is stated, that Goethe's house at Saxe-Weimar, together with the noble collection of works of ing house lately dedicated. An occasional ser- art and objects of science contained in it, is to will be found on our last page, giving an acbe purchased by the German Confederation, as count of the late disturbance in Canton, and of a national monument. This gratifying arrange-the vicinity, where they are received by the fam-ment is chiefly due to him who is foremost in will be seen, is still in the way of usefulness. every good work, the king of Prussis .- Dr. Temperance is gaining rapidly in all these moun- Kniewell of Dantzic is about to publish a narrative of his travels through Switzerland, France and England. His attention has been chiefly directed to religious subjects, and it is said, that strong sectarian prejudices pervade the com- he speaks highly of the progress of Protestantmunity. But a Congregational church was or-ganized March 19, by Rev. Mr. Fay, the first that of England, and even in France, but of that of England, he speaks less favorably. He looks on the progress of Puseyism with much ter from other churches, and 16 on confession of alarm. He intends to enter into very extensive their faith. Hopeful conversions about 30. details on the subject of Sects in England .- The Present prospects are very cheering-and a sixth copy of the first Bible printed at Maintz has small meeting house is going up. A great been found at Brussels .- M. Thiers is engaged cess of the attempt, and what are the ulterior in collecting materials for his History of Napoeon. The public archives at Paris have been not understand. nore than doubled. The revival has not been a freely thrown open to his examination.-The great sculptor, Thorwaldsen, is now on a visit o Rome, preparatory to his final removal to Coing of deep conviction and thorough conversion penhagen. He is now seventy-three years old. among the impenitent. Two churches, at the He has given his collection to the city of Co-

THE END NOT YET.

Sunday last was one of the days which has een fixed upon by the Millerites for the end of all sublunary things. We say, one of the days, for there have been several; and the same evidence answers for them all. The 3d, 13th, and corruptions of the Romish Church, and, as we 23d of this month have been calculated to be are demanded in some other parts of the same the community. Many family altars have been the end—and yet the end is not. The 'Midnight Cry,' as will be seen below, adopted the day nor the hour,' but calls upon its subscribers to 'do as they would have others do to them,' and pay up a large amount of arrearages due for back volumes; and furthermore announces extensive arrangements for future attempts upon ignorance and credulity in propagating its deceitful doctrines. It will be remembered that a few weeks ago, Miller formally and solemnly announced the grand result of his creed to be, that the final catastrophe would occur sometime between March 21, 1843, and March 21, 1844 -thus adding a year's grace at least, to his former predictions. New, notice with what cool mock-solemnity, if not blasphemy, the ' Midnight

"We believe there is great reason for expecting Christ's coming TO-DAY, which is the anniversary of the Passover, at which he was crucified, yet we feel we have no warrant for saying the 2300 days may not extend one year from to day, for if a day represents a year, the abundant long suffering of the Lord may spare a wicked world till the very close of the year symbolized by the last of the 2300 days, and scoffers may become bold, till every Christian's heart may be so weaned from earth, that he will pray in earnest, 'Thy kingdom come.'" rian, of a work which from its keen wit and plainness of speech must have excited no little attention at the time of its original appearance, the hundred years ago. The work passed through several editions in London in 1647, and was reprinted in Boston in 1713. The original title page is as follows: "The Simple Cobler of Aggawam in America; willing to help mend his native 'country, lamentably tattered, both in the upper-leather and sole, with all the honest stickes he can take; and as willing never to be paid for his work, by Old English wonted pay. A Case of Conscience.-We are inform-

compelling the acknowledgement, even from un-believing lips, that the finger of the Lord is in he received, a few days since, an anonymous ed by Mr. Moses HAYWARD, of this city, that note, in which the sum of ten dollars was en-2. The present No. is the first of the 16th closed. The note is dated Boston, April 14, volume, of this most instructive and cheap devolume, of this most instructive and cheap depository of Home Missionary intelligence. he wronged Mr. Hayward, by taking that which Whoever wishes to keep pace with the progress belonged to him, but that having, through the of the cause of Christ in the land, ought to Spirit of God, learned to distinguish between this wilderness. I have no desires to return to
New England." Says another, "My time is all
employed in this work, and I want nothing more
than a bare support. But, I am determined to
Christian patriot it is worth more than all the may be ready in that day of God that I believe at hand, even at the door." From this expression, and from some other circumstances, the writer of the note is supposed to be a Millerite. If so -and that was the moving cause of this act of nesty-it is the first good fruit we have seen

the design of the editors to continue similar elections in future No's, they do not inform us. And from this circumstance, it may perhaps be embraces, preparatory to the annual collections in furtherance of its praiseworthy objects. The ture, and we should think, at the low price at \$300 00: Pine street, 162 17; Green street, \$27 50; Mariner's, \$15 00; from other source \$43 00,-making a total, including a balance of penditures for the year were \$3,890 06,-being \$293 82 more than the receipts.

> FOREIGN MISSIONARY MEETING .- The annual meeting of the Foreign Missionary Society of New York and Brooklyn, auxiliary to the A B. C. F. M., was held in New York on Wednesday evening, last week. It appeared that the amount of receipts during the past year, was 10,432 dollars. Rev. Mr. Hoisington, of the Ceylon Mission, addressed the meeting respecting the Tamil people, among whom he labored, and the Seminary at Batticotta, of which he was for some years principal. Hohannes, the Armenian, now in this country, who has been a native helper to the mission of the American Board in Constantinople, was present, and addressed the meeting through Rev. Dr. Adams bearing testimony to the efficacy of mission

NEW CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.-Rev. MI Kirk's Society have purchased a lot at the termination of Somerset court, between Somerse and Bowdoin streets, on which we understand they will forthwith erect a house of worship. The Court will probably be made into a street, opening into Bowdoin street.

CHURCH BUILDING .- We learn by the Saler Register, that the Rev. Mr. Field's Society in Danvers, are about to erect a new Church on Norway on the Pennsylvania plan, designed to the site of the present one, which has been

> THE DISTURBANCE AT CANTON.-A VETY interesting letter from Mrs. Parker, at Canton,

MISSIONS TO CHINA .- By the late English papers, we learn that the special appeal of the ondon Missionary Society, for means to send more missionaries to China, has already been met by the collection of upwards of \$20,000

THE MENDIANS .- Mr. Raymond and wife. the purpose of establishing a mission, have returned to New York. What has been the suc- ed by Rev. Joseph Tracy of this city, with speviews of the promoters of the mission, we do schools, and on other occasions which require

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Tracts on the Church. No. 2. Bishop Grincold on the Reformation. Boston: James B. Dow. 134 pp.

This pamphlet appears to be one of a ser of publications 'explanatory of the principles and institutions of the Protestant Episcopal Church. It is, however, of a more general character than might be inferred from the title, which has a denominational bearing. It is a treatise on the Reformation, exhibiting some of the errors and remarked, is of general interest and value, al- 300 geographical or 345 English miles to an 13th, while the 'Signs of the Times' (by the same editor) of the 19th says nothing about the the church differs from the Church of Rome. The the church differs from the Church of Rome. The the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor) of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor) of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. The same editor of the 19th says nothing about the church differs from the Church of Rome. the Protestant character of the Episcopal Church. treatise was originally published in the Christian Witness, under the title of 'Pastoral Letter,' during the life-time of the excellent author. We read the numbers as they appeared with much interest, and admired the simplicity of style and amiable yet faithful spirit, which they exhibited. A portion of the treatise in reference to nunneries, as our readers will remember, was copied into our paper at the time of its original publi-

cation.

The Simple Cobler of Agawam in America.

By Rev. Nathaniel Ward. Edited by David
Pulsifer. Boston: James Munroe & Co. 96
pp. 12mo.

This is an addition to the 'new publications'

Cry,' adds nearly another month to the world's of the day in which the curious reader cannot probation. The time may be extended, that fail to be interested. It is the reprint, under sage prophet says, to one year from April 13. the editorship of an ardent and faithful antiqua-The following is the 'cry' of the 13th inst:- rian, of a work which from its keen wit and the upper-leather and sole, with all the honest | Those colored for the Monthly Concert are stiches he can take; and as willing never to be adapted to the convenience of Christians of any paid for his work, by Old English wonted pay. denomination, by coloring the stations in which By Theodore de la Guard." Mr. Ward, the author, was minister of Ipswich, (or Aggawam, the Indian name of that ancient town) where he was settled in 1634, the same year in which he Ward: 'He was the author of many eqmposures full of wit and sense; among which that enti-tuled The Simple Cobler (which demonstrated him to be a subtil statesman) was most considered.' The Cobler's aim was to

"hat statesmen in their shoes might walk upright;"and the theological and ecclesiastical errors of his day, and the church and state difficulties World, a diagram for the same purpose, and between Charles I and his Parliament, are the founded partly on the same principle, but much

thor. It is a rare specimen of Puritan litera nearly own taste by preserving, in the sam other curiosities of literature and memorials

olden time. The 'Simple Cobler' closes his work with the following lines, which he calls ' plain, honest country hobnails, such as the martyrs were won o wear.' The Roman Queen, who is alluded o, was Henrietta Maria, by whom Charles I was so strongly influenced to regard the Pu tens as his enemies, and to look upon the Pa pists at court as his best subjects :-

There, lives cannot be good, There, Faith cannot be sure, Where Truth cannot be quiet Nor Ordinances pure.

No King can King it right, Nor rightly sway his Rod Who truely loves not Christ, And truely fears not God.

He cannot rule a Land,
As Lands should ruled been,
That lets himself be rul'd
By a ruling Romane Queen.

No earthly man can be True Subject to this State; Who makes the Pope his Christ, An Heretique his Mate. There Peace will goe to War, And Silence make a noise: Where upper things will not With nether equipoyse.

The upper world shall Rule,
While Stars will run their race
The nether world obey,
While People keep their place.

THE CLESCH. If any of these come out
So long's the world doe last
Then credit not a word
Of what is said and past.

Golden Gems for the Christian, selected from Flavel. By Rev. J. Banvard. Salem: published by J. P. Jewett.

This is a miniature volume of very neat typography and beautiful exterior; and its contents are gems indeed, being selections from the writings of an admired and most impressive writer It is made up of short passages, on a variety of important subjects, arranged under different heads, Christ, The Soul, Grace, Faith, Providence, &c. &c. A very agreeable, instructive and edifying companion for a leisure hour, or mo ment even; a friend which one may always have at hand, and whose counsels can never fail to comfort and elevate the soul. Mr. Banvard has made the selections with much taste and judgment, and has prefixed a brief and comprehe sive memoir of the author.

Milman's History of the Jews .- This valuable work, which makes three volumes of Harper's Family Library, is now published at 25 cents a volume, just half the price they have been sold at heretofore. Those enterprising publishers announce their intention of re-issuing the whole of the Family Library-already numbering more than 150 volumes-in the same style.

Sailor's Library.- A Library for Sailors, selected under the supervision of the American Seaman's Friend Society, and consisting of sixvolumes, furnished, in a case, at 25 dollar has been issued by M. H. Newman, New York and is for sale at Tappan & Dennet's, in this

Alison's Europe.- The seventh number of the heap edition of this valuable work is received by Crocker & Brewster.

NEW MAP OF THE WORLD.

We have examined, with much satisfaction, a new Map of the World, just published by Messrs. Crocker & Brewster. The Map was constructcial reference to its use at public le it to be placed at a distance from the spectator. With this view, the outlines and main features of the map are rendered peculiarly distinct by a bold style of lithography, and of coloring. For use in schools, and in geographical and historical lectures, and in missionary meetings, and indeed for most purposes of a large map, we regard it as a great improvement upon any map extant among us, and a valuable addition to the means of geographical knowledge.

The Map is on the Globular Projection, each hemisphere being three feet in diameter, and the whole map six feet by three, besides the margin. The scale, on the equator, therefore, is inch; which is a very little larger than that of Mitchell's large Man of the World, in the same large as thirty such islands would be on or very near the equator. On the Globular Projection places of the same size on the earth's surface can never vary in size on the map, in so large a proportion as three to two. The size of the map, and the strength of the

shading of the coasts is such, that when properly suspended and well lighted, the great outlines of geography may be distinctly seen on it, by the whole congregation in our largest houses of worship. The principal rivers and mountains will be visible to at least as many as can comfortably assemble in one school room.

The map is colored for the Monthly Concert, by drawing a bright green line along all the mportant national boundaries, and a broad red circle around each of the most important missionary stations. For schools, &c. it is colored by shading the boundaries of each country with a color different from that of the countries which border upon it. Some copies have been to each of the finished, by giving a single color grand divisions of the earth, brilliantly laid on, both around its borders and along its national boundaries. For the second and third styles of coloring, a small addition is made to the price. they are most interested.

This map, continually suspended against the wall of a school room, cannot fail to impress indelibly on the mind of every pupil, the form, position and relative magnitude of the several continents, states, empires, rivers, sess, lakes, mountain ranges, and islands of sufficient size to be noticeable

The map is furnished with a Graduation, on a plan invented by Mr. Tracy, by which the distance of places may very easily be ascertained, as nearly as the ordinary uses of a map of the world will require; and by a process not very difficult either to learn or practice, distances may be measured on it with a great degree of accuracy. Mitchell has, on his Map of the more complex and difficult to be used. He states that it gives the distance exactly. The accuracy of the two methods is precisely the It is not absolutely perfect, of course but near enough for all practical purposes.

This map has been constructed on the basis of the missionary Map of the World, published few years since by the Church Missionary iety, at London. That map was first enlarged, from 27 inches in diameter, to 36; many un mportant particulars, which crowd that map and pake it very difficult to read, even in the study. being omitted, for the sake of showing imporarticulars distinctly. The whole was the revised, and corrections and additions made in almost every part of it. These improvements ne been derived from the publications of the Royal Geographical Society at London, from the writings of missionaries, and such other late and authentic sources as were accessible.

A pamphlet of 24 pages accompanies th map, which, besides other matters—such as a statement of the objects and uses of the map, its contents, the sources of information, &c. tains a full explanation of the method of meas pring distances, and a list, as complete as could be made, of all Protestant and Papal Mission throughout the world; with a description of the position and the date of the establishment of large part of the stations.

The Map is sold at a very moderate price, and we shall be disappointed if it does not come into extensive use.

FOREIGN.

SCOTLAND.-Great preparations are making Scotland.—Great preparations are making in Scotland for the new secession of Nonintru sionists from the Established Church. Member of the body are perambulating the country, giving lectures and canvassing for support for the free Presbyterian Church." The project, is which Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an acwhich Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an ac-tive part, is to create a general fund by sub-scriptions, which is to be distributed in allow-ances for the support of the several churches and their ministers; an arrangement intended to protect the poorer congregations from the hostility of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers ed at a lecture in Glasgow, that, in hi capacity of convener of the financial committee he should, at the first general assembly, supportant equal distribution of the funds. He also ed the sacrifices which severa

DEATH OF DR. SOUTHEY.—We regret to announce the death of Robert Southey, on Tues-day, March 21, at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long For this event his friends must have been lon prepared. For the last three years he had bee in a state of mental darkness, and a twelve month ago he was not able to recognize thos who had been his companions from his yout Scarcely could his wife console herself with the poor hope that he recognized even her. Exces of mental labor in every department of literature—merty, history, history, history, criticism on por hope that he recognized even her. Excess of mental labor in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. Besides innumerable articles in the Quarterly Review, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief prose works are a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Charch," "A history of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He slas wrote biographies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited their works, besides editing collections both of the principal and minor English poets.

He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mournful over-clouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a lady whose name as a poetess-had long and been favorably known to the public, and who in the last sad blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to enlighten the heavy load of his existence.—London paper.

ROYAL FANCY BAZAAR .- The Queen of the French has suggested to fourteen ladies, at the head of whom are the Royal Princesses and the Countess of Montalivet, the pleasing task of getting up a quantity of work in embroidery of getting up a quantity of work in embrodery of various sorts, to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the Palais Royal, on the first floor, and will be afterwards sold. Ladies appointed by her Majesty will preside at the different stalls, and the sale, is supposed will compare on the 18th of it is supposed, will commence on the 18th o

FLYING MACHINE .- A supplement to Wilme **Exima Machine...—A supplement to Wilmer & Smith! European Times contains engravings with lengthy descriptions, of a new aerial steam carriage, or "flying machine," invented by Mr. Henson of London, and which is exciting great curiosity and eliciting a variety of opinions among the learned and scientific. The owners appear quite sanguine as to their success, for they have taken out a patent, and even made proposals to Government to carry the mails, has received the commendation of several dinguished scientific men, and provoked the ricule of others. A bill has been introduced Parliament for incorporating a company to carry out its principle. Sixty or a hundred miles an hour is the estimated speed at which the machine will cleave through the air.

SANDWICH ISLANDS.—A gentleman in this city has received a letter from a correspondent in London, stating, that nothwithstanding the opposition of the British Consul at the Sandwich Islands, the government of Great British are about to acknowledge the independence of Hamiltonia. Faii. There is also good reason to believe that the same course will be adopted by the French government.—Merc. Journal.

NEWLY-INVENTED STEAM CARRIAGES .- A letter from Copenhagen of the 4th instant, an — Steam-carriages, upon a system newly vented by M. Norrgber, of Sweden, a locksmi vented by M. Norrgber, of Sweden, a locksmith, and very ingenious mechanician, have been established between this capital and Corsoer. They carry thirty passengers, and have spacious stowage above and below for luggage and merchandise. Their engines are of eight or nine horse power, and ascend with ease hills whose number of the property of thirty decrees. They horse power, and ascend with ease unis whose angles do not exceed thirty degrees. They traval at the rate of a Danish mile (a little less than two French leagues) in from thirty to forty-five-minutes; so that they run to and from Copenhagen, a distance of fourteen Danish miles, in about nine hours, while our ordinary diligential and the first before the sixteen that the first before the sixteen the first before the sixteen the sixteen the sixteen the sixteen that the sixteen that the sixteen the sixteen the sixteen that the sixteen the sixteen that th cies, drawn by four horses, take sixteen hours to perform the same distance with only twelve pa FROM ST. DOMINGO.-The New York Com

mercial has Port au Prince papers to the 26th ult. The name of that port has been changed to "Port Republican."—Gen. Herard made a triumphal entry into Port au Prince on the 21st.
The Te-deum was chanted at the Cathedral, and the city was illuminated at night.

By proclamation on the 10th, Boyer was de-

clared deposed and guity of treason, and Generals Inginac, Borgella, Riche and Victor, with Senators Ardouin and Villevaloix, were joined in this condemnation, as his accomplices.

Citizen David St. Preux was provisionally made Secretary of the Interior, Landum of War, and Bedonet of Finance, by an order of the 14th.

A constituent assembly was to be convoked immediately, for the adoption of a new constitu-tion, and martial law was declared on the 23d, "for the preservation of tranquillity."

From Arnica.-Capt. Dayley, of brig Ceylon, from Africa, reports that barque Roderick Dhu, of Providence, commanded by Capt. R. T. Sims of Salem, was at Accra, Dec. 10, to sail, for windward confor windward coast. Capt. Sims had been board ed by an officer of H. B. M. brig Spy, and treat

wit and satire, and severe reer has re-printed the work in phy and style of typospecimen of Puritan litera hould think, at the low price at purchased, would meet with a duce the editor to gratify hi

es, which he calls ' plain, hon toman Queen, who is alluded ies, and to look upon the P.

an King it right, htly sway his Rod; ly loves not Christ, uely fears not God. ds should ruled beer himself be rul'd ling Romane Queen.

y man can be subject to this State; kes the Pope his Christ, atique his Mate. ence will goe to War, lence make a noise : oper things will not er equipoyse. er world obey, People keep their place. THE CLESCH. these come out it not a word is said and past.

the Christian, selected from Fla. J. Banvard. Salem: publish.

niature volume of very neat tyautiful exterior ; and its contents ed and most impressive writer short passages, on a variety of cts, arranged under different The Soul, Grace, Faith, Proviend which one may always have hose counsels can never fail to rate the soul. Mr. Banvard has ns with much taste and judgxed a brief and compre

ry of the Jews .- This valuable three volumes of Harper's now published at 25 cents a the price they have been sold Those enterprising publishers rary-already numbering more -in the same style.

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AP OF THE WORLD.

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FOREIGN.

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day, March 21, at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mental darkness, and a twelvementh ago he was not able to recognize those who had been his companions from his youth. Scarcely could his wife console herself with the por hope that he recognized even her. Excess of mental labor in every department of literaof mental labor in every department of literature—poetry, history, biography, criticism, and philosophy, continued from year to year, without cessation—bowed his strong spirit at last, and obscured the genius which had so long cast a glory upon the literature of the age. Besides innumerable articles in the Quarterly Review, to which he was a principal contributor, we believe, for nearly thirty years, his chief proseworks are a "Life of Nelson," "The Book of the Church," "A history of the Peninsular War," "Letters from Spain and Portugal," "Essays on the Progress and Prospects of Society," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He also wrote biogratal labor in every department of literaciety," "A History of Brazil," "Lives of the British Admirals," &c. He also wrote biogra-phies of Kirk White and Chatterton, and edited ir works, besides editing collections both of

their works, besides editing collections both of the principal and minor English poets.

He was appointed poet-laureate in 1812. He was twice married—first in very early life, and again but a few years before the mountful over-clouding of his intellect, to Miss Caroline Bowles, a fire broke out in the green house of the Public Garden belonging to Mr. W. F. Mason, a last Boston, which was entirely consumed, together with a vast number of plants, &c. The fire is supposed to have taken from one of the fire is supposed to have taken from one of the fire is supposed to have taken from the last sad blank years of his life watched over him with the tenderest solicitude, and did all that the most devoted affection could do to enlighten the heavy load of his existence.—London paper.

In the state of the points, and who in the set safety.

It is furnished with two air bladders which can be blown up at leisure after the boat has deen launched. With these inflated, it is impossible to capsize it.—Newburyport Natchtouver. CITY NEWS.—On Wednesday night, last for use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, the dor use, this bu

with lengthy descriptions, of a see aerial steam carriage, or "flying machine," invented by Mr. Henson of London, and which is exciting great curosity and eliciting a variety of opinions among the learned and scientific. The owners appear quite sanguine as to their success, for the New England Mutual proposals to Government to carry the mails. It has received the commendation of several distinguished scientific men, and provoked the ridicule of others. A bill has been introduced in Parliament for incorporating a company to carry out its principle. Sixty or a hundred miles about its the estimated speed at which the machine will cleave through the sir.

Sandwich Ellands.—A gentleman in this city, where the commendation of frest Britain are about to acknowledge the independence of Harvis. There is also good reason to believe that the same course will be adopted by the Prends overmment.—Mre. Journal.

Newlt-invented Stran.

Newlt-invented Stran.

A collectificing Carriages.—A collection of commenced in this city, where the conversed that while the warm of the strain o

NEWLY-INVENTED STEAM CARRIAGES.—A letter from Copenhagen of the 4th instant, says:

—"Steam-carriages, upon a system newly invented by M. Norrgber, of Sweden, a locksmith, and very ingenious mechanician, have been established between this capital and Corsoer.

There carry thirty carentees and have specious established between this capital and Corsoer. They carry thirty passengers, and have spacious stowage above and below for luggage and merchandise. Their engines are of eight or nine horse power, and ascend with ease hills whose angles do not exceed thirty degrees. They travel at the rate of a Danish mile (a little less than two French leagues) in from thirty to forty-five-minutes; so that they run to and from Copenhagen, a distance of fourteen Danish miles, and the provides of the control of the

By proclamation on the 10th, Boyer was declared deposed and guilty of treason, and Generals Inginac, Borgella, Riche and Victor, with Senators Ardouin and Villevaloix, were joined in this condemnation, as his accomplices.

Citizen David St. Preux was provisionally made Secretary of the Interior, Landoun of War, and Bedonet of Finance, by an order of the 14th.

Cocasioned extraordinary iresnets.

The Commedical river rose to a great height. At Northampton, the Gazette states, the flood of 1801. The lower parts of the town were almost immersed. Many houses were inaccessible, except by boats and carriages. More or 14th.

"for the preservation of tranquillity."

From Arrica.—Capt. Daylef, of brig Ceylon, from Africa, reports that barque Roderick Dhu, of Providence, commanded by Capt. R. T. Sime of Salem, was at Accra, Doc. 10, to sail for windward coast. Capt. Sims had been board ed by an officer of H. B. M. brig Spy, and treat

tant particulars distinctly. The whole was then revised, and corrections and additions made in almost every part of it. These improvements have been derived from the publications of the Royal Geographical Society at London, from the writings of missionaries, and such other late and authentic sources as were accessible.

A pamphlet of 24 pages accompanies the map, which, besides other matters—such as a statement of the objects and uses of the map, its contents, the sources of information, &c.—contains a full explanation of the method of measuring distances, and a list, as complete as could be made, of all Protestant and Papal Missions throughout the world; with a description of the position and the date of the establishment of a large part of the stations.

The Map is sold at a very moderate price, and we shall be disappointed if it does not come into extensive use.

FOREIGN.

EARTHQUAKE AT PORTO CABELLO.-Capt.

the first omnibus ever seen in the streets of the Spanish capital was started the day before.

On the 12th of March, the first bull-fight for the season was held at Madrid, and a matador and banderillo were severely wounded by one of the bulls. The matador has since died.

penhagen, a distance of fourteen Danish miles, in about nine hours, while our ordinary diligencies, drawn by four horses, take sixteen hours to perform the same distance with only twelve passengers and their luggage."

FROM ST. DOMINGO.—The New York Commercial has Port au Prince papers to the 26th cult. The name of that port has been changed to "Port Republican."—Gen. Herard made a triumphal entry into Port au Prince on the 21st. The Te-deum was chanted at the Cathedral, and the city was illuminated at night.

By proclamation on the 10th, Boyer was declared deposed and guilty of treason, and General Level of the substance of the unusual quantity of snow, have occasioned extraordinary freshets.

has had no parallel since the great flood of 1801. The lower parts of the town were almost immersed. Many houses were inaccessible, except by boats and carriages. More or less damage was done by the undermining of houses, &c. but the loss of property was comparative slight. The back-water was so high that a boat was rowed from Below, over the mill dain, from which the water usually falls eight or nine feet. The river presented the appearance of a vast lake two or three miles in width, covering the meadows and extending to Hadley street. A boat was rowed from South street.

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A boat was rowed from A constituent assembly was to be convoked immediately, for the adoption of a new constitution, and martial law was declared on the 23d, for the preservation of the pr

points on the river and its tributaries more of less damage was done.

The Delaucare River rose twenty-one feet above low-water mark, and the Schuylkill and Susquehannah, also, overflowed so as to cover

the canal banks, and railroad track.

The Eric Canal, near Buffalo, sustained se rious injury, by the rise of Tonawanda and El-licot Creeks. Great quantities of earth. An acre of land between the canal and Niagara river, between 20 and 30 feet in depth, was swept away, and several bridges and buildings were demolished.

MURDERS,-We do not think it best to print the details of murders which every week crowd the columns of our exchange papers. Such crimes seem to be fearfully on the increase. The last week has brought accounts of two murders of extraordinary atrocity; one the mur-der of a young wife by her husband, near Baltimore, and the other the murder of an aged man and his wife at Harrisburg, Penn. in the day time. The latter shocking crime was committed, for purpose of robbery, by an Irishman.

FOREIGN.

Scotland.—Great preparations are making in Scotland for the new secession of Nonintrusionists from the Established Church. Members of the body are perambulating the country, giving lectures and canvassing for support for the free Presbyterian Church." The project, in which Dr. Chalmers takes the lead and an active part, is to create a general fund by subscriptions, which is to be distributed in allownaces for the support of the several churches and their ministers; an arrangement intended to protect the poorer congregations from the hostifity of the upper classes. Dr. Chalmers announced at a lecture in Glasgow, that, in his capacity of convener of the financial committee, he should, at the first general assembly, support an equal distribution of the funds. He also mentioned the sacrifices which several ministers had made.

Death of Dr. Southex.—We regret to announce the death of Robert Southey, on Tuesday, March 21, at his residence in Keswick. For this event his friends must have been long prepared. For the last three years he had been in a state of mential darkness, and a twelver.

Letters from Maita announce that Ensign AN ECCENTRIC CHARACTER.—The house of he has really taken possession of the Society Islands.

Letters from Malta announce that Ensign the M'Laghlen of the 42d, has been tried before a civil court, and sentenced to six months' imprisonment, for insulting the host, during a Catholic procession.

A subscription is being got upfor the purpose of erecting a monument over the grave of the offercting a monument over the grave of the clebrated John Bunyan, in Bunkhill-fields burying ground.

about six hundred and ninety dollars, chiefly in Spanish dollars, was found under the floor of Doylestown Bank. In his younger days he taught school. He is not known to possess any very secluded spot, and was very seldom visited was a very secluded spot, and was very seldom visited yan person, and he frequently never saw any one for a month or two at a time.—Chambersburgh, (Pa.) Weekly Messenger.

New Invention .- We examined a few days New Invention.—We examined a few days since, with much interest and pleasure, a Life Boat, recently invented by Mr. Pearson of this town. It is very simple in its construction, and seems to us the ne plus ultra of perfection in this line. It consists of a frame work made of wood and iron, over which is drawn a covering of India rubber cloth. The frame is so constructed as to admit of being folded into a very small compass, and in this state it can be easily carried by a single individual; the weight of the whole not exceeding fifty pounds. When wanted for use, this bundle is spread as if by magic, into a neat little boat with its apputtenances,

ing fichiest maximum of the factors Field, and severed of the factors from the death.

A linear flat the best file special and a street of the factors from the the most devoted affection could do to enlighten the heavy load of his existence.—London paper.

Royal Fancy Bazaar.—The Queen of the French has suggested to fourteen ladies, at the head of whom are the Royal Princesses and the Countess of Montalivet, the pleasing task of getting up a quantity of work in embroidery of ratious sorts, to be sold for the benefit of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. Those works, when finished, are to be exposed in the gallery of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe. The benefit of the were finished

of Commercial and Clinton streets, was considered. The street of the str

DEATH OF DR. PROUDFIT.—The Rev. Alexander Proudit, D. D. departed this life at the residence of his son, Rev. Dr. John Proudit, at New Brunswick, N. J. on the morning of Monday, the 17th inst. in the 74th year of his age. For many years Dr. P. was the Pastor of the Associate Reformed Church in Salem, Washington Co. N. Y., and while settled there was well known for his indefatigable labors in the cause of Christian benevolence, especially in behalf of the County Bible Society, of which he was for many years the President. For several years past, he has been in the service of the New York City Colonization Society, the Secretaryship of which he resigned but a few months since.—N. Y. Observer.

A company of native Indians, descendants of the celebrated and eloquent Red Jacket, are now in the city of Baltimore. They are all young men, of respectable education, and supporters of the Temperance cause. They intend, says the Patriot, giving some exhibitions in the course of a few days of the peculiarities of the Indian character.

The subscriptions of the French residents of the city of New York, for the relief of the sufficient of the city of New York, for the relief of the sufficient of the subscriptions of the Section 150 that the same of the city of New York, for the relief of the sufficient of the subscriptions of the Section 150 the subscriptions of the Section 150 the subscriptions of the Section 150 the sufficient of the suffic

The subscriptions of the French residents of the city of New York, for the relief of the sufferers at Gaudaloupe, exceed \$2000; of the Germans, \$400; and of the Americans \$4000.

A colored child of a servant woman emancisated by the Rev Lenge G. Welt, in Lenger.

The man was arrested and committed for trial.

The railroad train from Boston to Dedham, that starts at half past eight o'clock, when at the curve in the road near the car houses in Roxbury, ran against a five horse team, that was crossing the track on Saturday last. Two of the horses were dreadfully mangled. Fortunately the engine did not run off, nor was any person materially injured.

A letter in the New York Journal of Commerce, dated Mobile, April 13, gives an account of a difficulty between the British Consul at that port, and a Justice of the Peace, before whom he had brought a complaint, which resulted in an examination before the Mayor, upon which the Consul was fined twenty dollars.

A young woman at Parkersburg, Pa. was so

SUMMARY.

Mad Foxes abound upon the Catskill mountains, and through Delaware. One was found two weeks ago in a hog-pen near Catskill, nearly exhausted, early in the morning, having evidently done battle with the three hogs therein. Two of the hogs have since died.

The Cincinnati Gazette states that no less than fifteen steamboats are either on the stocks than fifteen steamboat

Tife N. Y. American says that there are ove

A colored child of a servant woman emancipated by the Rev. James G. Watt, in Leesburg, Va., was recently left alone in the kitchen by its mother while she went out to perform some work. When she returned, she found it in the fire burnt to death.

3 S. M. April 27.

27 The Worcester Craired Association will hold their next meeting at the house of Rev. Rodney A. Miller, in Worces tor on Turnsay, the 3d day of Afry.

April 27.

April 27.

By The Middleser South Association, will meet at the house of Rev. Sewall Harding, in East Medway, on Turnsay, May 3d, at 2 P. M. Mr. Allon will preach; Mr. New comb read a Sermon and Dissertation; Mr. Day read an Exposition of Luke 8: 10; Messrs. Brigham, Cummings, Hunt and Meane.

James Minns, Scribe.

Concord, April 27.

hant and Means.

A most daring robbery was committed in Columbus, Geo. on the 14th inst. As the officers of a bank were about closing the vaults for the day, three or four persons entered in disguise, secured the officers, and robbed the bank of 75-500 dollars in gold and bank notes and escaped.

A negro man in Chowan county, N. C., died a few days since, aged 118 years. His wife, still living, is 116 years old. They have lived together 78 years.

A destructive fire took place at Newhurn N. A destructive fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the fire took place at Newhurn N. C. (Conference with the dat East Randoloh. in Rev.

Milton, April 20, 1843.

3.7 The Middleest Union Association will meet at the house of Rev. Charles Packard, in Lancaster, on Tussday, May 23, at 11 o'clock, 4. M. The same performances will be espected, that were to have been exhibited at the deference of the control of the

BC The Fraultia Association are hereby notified, that their uset meeting will be holden at the house of the subscriber, on Trassar, the second day of May next, at now. The members are requested to bring their church statistics for the General Association without fail.

The Ackard, Jr. Scribs.

6.7 The Rose South Association, will meet in Dansers, at the house of Rev. Mr. Fireto, on Turnox, May 2d. Sermon, by Mr. Firld-Bean, by Mr. Firld-Bean, by Mr. Mann. Arra. J. Sessions. April 13. YOUTH'S COMPANION -- Published Weekly, at the Of-

See of the Beston Recorder. Price, Ose Dellar in advance.
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English Brussel's Carpets of the first quality, and splendid
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The above in connection with his Bathing Pan, is just the thing for all who desire the luxary of a daily Bath, (warm or cold) for the following cogent reasons, viz: It is partable, occupies little room, requires a small quantity of water, and costs but little money.

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ETEMBLES, HOTELS, STEAMBOATS, and PACK-ETSHIPS, furnished with every thing appertaining to the Kitchen department.

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TOR Sale, an Organ, 15 feeth high, 8 lect wide and 5 1 2 feet deep, and containing open diapason, stop diapason, dulcina Frincipal, weelfth, fifteenth and Spotton—the Frincipal in two and a half stops, which marks a Registers; the key life of the stops of the stop of the s

BOARD AND INSTRUCTION.

ACLERGYMAN, a few hours ride from this city, who is an experienced practical teacher, would like trake 6 or 8 schodars into his family, to board and instruct and also a few other boarders on reasonable terms. This will be a good opportunity to those parents, who wish to spend the summer in the country with their children. Inquire at this office, where may be found highly respectable and satisfactory seferences.

April 27.

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Corresoliess, or the Corruptible and Incorruptible Crown, price 18 cents.

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Luta published by the Mass. Substath School Society, 13 Cornhill. April 37.

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The design of the work, as stated by the aution; is to the state of the Connecticut Academy of Science and the Arts; the

THE SIMPLE CUBLES.

Of Aggaven in America. Willing to help 'mend his Native Country, immentably tattered, both in the upper-leather and sole, with all the honest stitches he can take. And as willing never to be paid for his work, by old English wonted pay. Ithno. edited by David Puisifer.

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OR an Examination of the Intellect and Passions, de-signed to illustrate their influence on health and the duration of life. By William shouters, M. D. Just re-ceived by CROCKER & BREWSTER, 47 Washington street. April 27. TO MATERNAL ASSOCIATIONS.

THE MOTHER'S MANUAL, containing Fractical Hints by a Mother—Cotton Mather's Resolutions of a Parent-Notices of Maternal Associations, together with introduc-tory remarks and an appendix. Dedicated to Christian Mothers—price 25 cents. For sale at the Depository of the Mass. Sabbuth School Society 13 Cernilli. April 37. C. C. DEAN, Treas.

rying ground.

It is in contemplation to establish a Belgian colony at the Sandwich Islands.

The Madrid papers of the 15th, announce that

DOMESTIC.

ed on the 4th of May near, or a specific or obtaining funds for procuring a service of plate or some other testimonial of approbation, to be presented to Commander Mackenzie.

The four-story brick building on the corner of Commercial and Clinton streets, was considered to the control of Commercial and Clinton streets, was considered to the control of the control o

ed in a most shameful and insulting manner, the states that it gives the distance cracity. The accuracy of the two methods is precisely the same. It is not absolutely perfect, of course, but near enough for all practical purposes.

This map has been constructed on the basis of the missionary Map of the World, published a few years since by the Church Missionary Society, at London. That map was first enlarged, from 27 inches in diameter, to 36; many unimportant particulars, which crowd that map and make it very difficult to read, even in the study, being omitted, for the sake of showing important particulars distinctly. The whole was then revised, and corrections and additions made in revised, and corrections and additions made in the states that the manner of the case to the British Commandant of the case to the British Commandant of the states of the river-banks, roads, and an enighborhood, considerable injury was done was fully corroborated by an English gentlement, as manner of the case to the British Commandant of the states that the was so sottish in his at the time. The same manned Charles A. Otto, lost his life in attempting to ford the was fer on the road under a Western railroad culvert in Cabotville, on Thursday evening, and another person afterwards lost a horse in the same place, and make it very difficult to read, even in the study, being omitted, for the sake of showing important particulars distinctly. The whole was then revised, and corrections and additions made in the Brazils in January.—Salem Register.

The Belever in Hedley. In Springfield and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done to the river-banks, roads, and one dathed the river-banks, roads, and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done the river-banks, roads, and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done the river-banks, roads, and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done the river-banks, roads, and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done the river-banks, roads, and an eighborhood, considerable injury was done the

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MILLERITES.—It was reported yesterday, that a number of persons under the influence of the highler doctrine, were in anxious waiting the night previous at 12 o'clock, for the dissolution of the world. How far this delusion has actuable are affected by it. We know from a source endoubt that many sober-minded men and women are affected by it. We know from a source endoubt that many sober-minded men and women are affected by it. We know from a source endoubt that many sober-minded men and women are affected by it. We know from a source endoubt that many sober-minded themselves altogether to the conviction that the end of the world is near at hand, and are preparing for the second coming of Christ.—Philad. N. American.

under the influence of the belief given up their business, and yielded themselves altogether to the conviction that the end of the world is near at hand, and are preparing for the second coming of Christ.—Philad. N. American.

A Missionary Pulpit.—The interior of the North Church in this City underwent a total transformation a few mouths ago, in consequence of which, the former Pulpit, a very hand some mahogany one, was thrown out of employment. A ware of this fact, the Rev. Hiram Bingham, a Sandwich Island Missionary, now A Missionary Pulpir.—The interior of the North Church in this City underwent a total transformation a few mouths ago, in consequence of which, the former Pulpit, a very handsome mahogany one, was thrown out of employment. Aware of this fact, the Rev, Hiram Bingham, a Sandwich Island Missionary, now in this country, made application to the Society for the gift of this Pulpit, to be taken to the Sandwich Islands and set up in a Church new Sandwich Islands and set up in a Church now Sandwich Islands and set up in a Church now in process of erection there. The Society, with its usual liberality, has granted the request of Mr. Bingham, and the Pulpit will therefore soon set sail for the scene of its missionary labors.—Hartford Religious Herald.

POETRY.

THE INVOLUNTARY PRAYER OF HAP PINESS.

BY N. P. WILLIS. have enough, oh God! My heart, to-night, Runs over with the fulness of content; And as I look out on the fragrant stars, And from the beauty of the night take in My priceless portion—yet myself no more Than in the universe a grain of sand—I feel his glory who could make a world, Yet in the lost depths of the wilderness Leave not a flower imperfect!

Rich, though poor! Rich, though poor!

My low-roofed cottage is this hour a Heaven!

Music is in it—and the song she sings,

That aweet-voiced wife of mine, arrests the en

Of my young child, awake upon her knee;

And with his calm eye on his master's face,

My noble hound lies couchant; and all hereAll in this little home, yet boundless Heaven—

Are, in such love as I have power to give,

Blessed to overflowine!

Thou, who look'st
Upon my brimming heart this tranquil eve,
Knowest its fulness, as thou dost the dew
Sent to the hidden violet by Thee,
And, as that flower from its unseen abode
Sends its aweet breath up duly to the sky,
Changing its gift to incense—so, oh God!
May the sweet drops that to my humble cup
Find their way from Heaven, send back, in prayer
Fragrance at thy throne welcome!

MISCELLANY.

INTERESTING LETTER FROM CHINA.

In the account which we published last week, of the disturbances in Canton, it was mentionno little curiosity there. Her only female company was a Mrs. Isaacson, the wife of an English Captain, who went on shore to visit her, a few days before the riot. The following letter, which appears in the National Intelligencer, is said by that paper to have been received by a lady in readers will at once recognize Mrs. Parker in ubt to hear of her safety, while they admire he good courage which she appears to have rved in the scene of danger through which she passed. The letter will be found very inting, also, as giving a graphic description of the alarming disturbances at Canton, of which Mrs. P. was an eye-witness:-

Ship Splendid, Whampon, Dec. 13, 1842. On Wednesday, the 7th of this month, while seated at my desk writing, my at- pearance of which emboldened them to tention was arrested by an unusual com-motion in the street. The Chinese were assembling in great numbers, and appeared to be in a highly excited state, appa- be in flames. Engines were sent to play P. was not in at the time, but shortly returned from the bospital, where he had been engaged performing operations, and said there was some trouble between the Chinese and some Lascars belonging to the control of the the Chinese and some Lascars belonging they might use them, for they did not to one of the ships. As the disturbance wish to burn the others. They stood with increased I desired him to go out and as- the utmost complacency while that was certain precisely the state of the case.

When he made his appearance they cried of the others. Many of the Englishmen out, "Tis the Doctor; 'tis the Doctor; he is a good man, we will not hurt him!" but desired that he would not interfere, for they were determined to have their revenge upon the Lascars; and begged that he would go where there was safety. At this time they were pelting the Company's hong, where the Lascars had taken refuge, with stones and brickbats. ken refuge, with stones and brickbuts.

Shortly afterwards they commenced pulling down the wall enclosing the Company's garden; and, becoming more and more exasperated every moment, with battering-rams and ropes they commenc-ed their work of destruction on the builds But to return to Minqua. The gentleing itself. It no longer appeared safe, men were constantly going back and forth for foreigners to remain in the streets, to the top of the house where we were, for foreigners to remain in the streets, and Doctor P. came in and told us that we had better put on our bonnets and be ready to escape, should it be necessary, for it was very uncertain what the end of it would be. The numbers were rap-

with perfect cammess I went through the house and put things in order. for the mob, destroying papers, &c., which I should not wish to be exposed, in case the house should be sacked, as I thought would be most likely be done before would be morning. Taking a purse of gold only, which I had in my trunk, we were-ready to leave at a moment's warning. Captain the addition of some very nice congee, Isaacson and lady, of the "Inglis," Endown prepared from some fowls which he had represent out and purchased after our armob, and, as they passed the other factories, exhibited with fiendish exultations.

Darkness was fast approaching, and we called it, which he had kept since the children.—She lived to see them devour the lactories, exhibited with fiendish exultations.

Darkness was fast approaching, and we called it, which he had kept since the mob, and, as they passed the other factories, exhibited with fiendish exultations.

Darkness was fast approaching, and we knew not what might be our fate. The quarrel with the Lascars was evidently a mere pretext for the opening of the outbreak. The gentlemen from No. 1, Mr. Morse, Mr. King and Mr. Banker, came in to consult about what was best to be for us ladies—for it appeared new forms and the forms as ladies—for it appeared new forms and the first farence of the Massinsippi; and 88,528 natives of the Massinsippi; and 88,528 natives of the Massinsippi; and 88,528 natives of the forms, with maps and the first farence convert, think, we finished our reports, and Minqua the most of the Massinsippi; and 88,528 natives of the forms as upper room a small black bottle of very choice vine, as he called it, which he had kept since the spant of the agonies of death by starvation.—Oneida the start in advance.

A DICTIONARY OF GREEK AND ROMAN (Native the page of the start in advance. April 20.

Native the agonies of death by starvation.—Oneida the start in advance. April 20.

Native the page which of course we accepted. On tasting it we found it to be some very delicious in the United States and the Territories, as returned to the War Department, Nov. 16, 1842. Just efter Anthon, Li. D.:

Morse, Mr. King and Mr. Banker, came in to consult about what was best to be done for us ladies—for it appeared necessary for us to make our escape in some way immediately—and it was decided that Dr. P. should go out and seek an asylum for us. While he was absent, I stood looking into our hoog below, watching what was going for ward. It was now quite dark. The gates leading into the street were closed, and weapons into the street were closed, and weapons of defence placed on either side—sot knowing but at any moment the infariated people might burst in upon us; the composition of the day break we were walking to and fro, with noiseless steep, each with a lantern in his hand.—

were walking to and fro, with noiseless steep, each with a lantern in his hand.—

which of course we accepted. On tasting it we found it to be some very delicious in the United States and the Territorice, as returned to the War Department, Nov. 16, 184.

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In United States and the Territorice, as returned to the War Department, Nov. 16, 184.

In United St steps, each with a lantern in his hand.—
In a few moments and they were gathering around squeething that had been put down on the stones, and then was heard the sound of the hammers. It was the treasures of No. 1; they were nailing more for our personal safety than at any them up in boxes to take to some place time before. We were obliged to pass of security; and they were soon borne off by the Colies. Constersation was deoff by the Coolies. Constersation was depicted in every countenance. About six, Dr. P. returned in a chair hung with lanterns and borne by three Coolies. He had gone stealthily to Minqua's, one of the hong merchants—asked permission to take us there for safety, which was readily granted—and had his chair brought, hung with lanterns, on which was his (Minqua's) name, so that we might be the qua's) name, so that we might be the nore secure; for it would be supposed that Minqua of course was in the chair. Some of the gentlemen brought us caps, left us, got into one of the boats, and re-which we put on, and, having mufiled turned to Canton.

The vile countenances which we could | them out. The Americans took po qua, where the chair was set down, the curtain drawn aside, and also the curtain before Minqua's door raised so that we

ger upon his lips, made signs to keep si-lence, which we observed till our hus-bands made their appearance, and the door was carefully closed behind them. Whampoa; and another, chairs to take as to his family residence without the

Young Minqua, his son, was exceedingly kind, and could not have done more for us under the circumstances. Finding that my feet were cold, he ordered his set that Mrs. Parker, wife of Dr. Parker, escaped by fleeing to Whampoa. Mrs. P. being the first foreign lady who has ever been permitted to reforeign lady who has ever been permitted to replaced on a stand before us. The couch upon which we reclined was covered with crimson damasked satin, and very comfortable. Fearing we might still be cold, he brought forth from his wardrobe his choice dresses, lined with furs, in which we robed ourselves. Tea was constantly coming in, and placed before us on tea sweetmeats, &c. &c. Could you readers will at once recognize Mrs. Parker in the writer of the letter, and will be happy no seen a specimen of Eastern luxury, so far as the externals went.

About half-past six one of the gentlemen came in and said the English flag

staff had just been fired, and the flames were esceping gradually to the top. This at once showed the state of feeling that existed. The English it was that they were venting their anger upon. Shortly after, the Factory (Company's) was fired the treasures were taken from it; the apgo forward with greater desperation.— Fire was what we most feared, for we knew not how soon our own houses might

as they thought best. We thought it very probable that in a few hours all the earthposessions we might claim would be idly increasing: the few Chinese soldiers who had made their appearance had been beaten back, and obliged to flee for their lives.

in expectation of seeing the rear of the factories in flames at every moment. At about eleven some of the gentlemen have With perfect calmness I went through ing taken nothing since their breakfast, e house and put things in order. for the began to think it desirable to procure something to eat. One of Mingua's servants was sent round to our hong, and one of our servants soon appeared with some cold fowl, teal, and corned beef,

ourselves in our cloaks. Mrs. I. and myself both got into the same chair, the curtain in front was dropped, and we were with great speed borne off by the Coolies.

Imagine our feelings as we passed the streets in the darkness, shut up in a space

from our house by having a body of armsearcely large enough to contain us .- ed sailors to guard those who brought

The vile countenances which we could discern, as the light of our lanterns fell upon them, were enough to agitate stronger nerves than mine; and could they have known who were within, the considerable within the considerab have known who were within, the consequences might have been far different from what they were. Of course our husbands dared not go with us, but followed on at no great distance behind. We were borne silently to the door of Minuse where the chair was set down, the angle of bad men in and about the proands of bad men in and about the pro vincial city ready to do anything, says one of Dr. P.'s China friends. Dr. P. we were in, the curtain dropped, the door closed, and we felt that for the present we we were safe.

Some miles nearer to Canton than where ent we we were safe.

Some miles nearer to Canton than where
I was before. Of course I feel much soman, motioned us to a couch on the other side of the room; and, putting his finaudience with any of the authorities or any one in Canton, and gains much information. He will probably return this evening. The "Valparaiso" sails in a few days, and by her I shall send you Several other gentlemen, both Americans and English, came in immediately. The probable result of the outbreak was talked over, &c. Minqua provided two side, but know not what is before us. I ways for us to make our escape from am in just as good spirits as ever, and all there, should it be necessary; one by a that has occurred has not in the least deto pressed me.

AGRICULTURAL.

MANURING IN SPRING .- Many farmer suffer their winter heaps of manure to lie fine enough for the purpose of being put in the hill. This is a sheer waste on any farm. The heaps should be overhauled as soon as the frost will permit, and mixed with earth or other matter, that the whole may ferment or become fine. When proper attention is paid to it, the hear will be in order for planting by the 20th of May. Then the whole should be spread over the surface and thoroughly barrowed to mix it intimately with the soil; and if you do not use too much ground you will have as much manure in the hill as will be profitable without using your shovel to place it there. A little shes in the hill, or rather put on the surface where the hill is, in dry land, will be sufficient to start the corn; or you may put a little poudrette in the one gill, if you have it. But never throw shovel full of manure into a hill of corn or of potatoes unless you want show more

than substance; more stalk than corn; more wormy potatoes than fair ones. Lands may be run entirely down by putting a little manure in the hill and none elsewhere. They have been so used inmany laces and are now barren. Corn has been rown year after year, by placing a little broadcast; as in the case of the Cape | Normal Street | Brewster, 47 Washing april 20. April 20.

Lands, where a couple of alewives were allotted to each hill; after several years

MEMORIAL OF EDITH—aged 15 years and two planting in this mode it was found that the soil was so totally exhausted that no harvests could be obtained. A small quantity of manure in the hill only, would operate much in the same way. It is more prudent to plant no more acres than you can make rich enough without the \$1 labor of shovelling it out to each hill. If you put some into the hill and at the same time spread a quantity over the surface you make double the labor in planting. Spread the whole manure and plough it, or harrow it in, and you will not loose it though you may not have the whole ben-

A MOTHER AND CHILD STARVED TO DEATH.—On Saturday last a gentleman brought to our village the following heart-rending account. An Irishman with his family some time since took up his residence in Florence, in this county, 4 or 5 miles from the village and a mile from

ny neighbor. Last summer the man was killed by the fall-Last summer the man was killed by the falling of a tree, leaving a wife and three small children.—Left thus alone, the poor woman managed to sustain herself and little ones comfortably, till winter with its severity came upon her. The deep snow shut her up within her little shanty, and she was soon forgotten by the world without. One of her near neighbors chancing to call her to mind, put on snow shoes, and proceeded to her house nearly buried in the and proceeded to her house nearly buried in the snow. With much difficulty he succeeded in wilder & co.'s Periodical Library. entering, and then, what a scene!

entering, and then, what a scene!

In one corner lay the lifeless, emaciated body of the mother. The suffering spirit had fled. By the side of their mother's corpse lay the three children, just gasping in the last stage of starvation. They were immediately taken to the neighbor's house, and supplied with food. But in one, life was too far spent. It soon joined its mother. The others have recovered.

Not a mouthful of food was found in the house; the poor woman, faithful to the inpulses.

of a mother's neart, but of only softice the acetal pains of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give all of her scanty store to her starving children.—She lived to see thom devour the last, crumb, then laid herself down and yielded to the agonies of death by starvation.—Oneida County (N. Y.) Citizen.

Lates Companion, argent's magazine, lending magazine, argent's magazine, lending magazine, and subscribe the seed of the scanty store to her starving to the starving the starving to the starving to the starving the starving that the blessing of many that were read to the starving the starving the starving that the blessing of many that were read to the starving the starving that the blessing of many that were read to the starving the starving that the blessing of many that were read to perfait wittoome upon him.

Salem, June 16, 1841. Sancia M. Woscaster.

Terms §1 per quarter in advance. April 20.

From Rev. A. J. Sessione, Fastor of the Crombic street Church, Salem, Mass.

YOUNG LADIES SEMINARY, KEENE, N.H. | SERMON AT THE FUNERAL OF REV.

number of Pupils in the family will be limited, and ost careful attention will be given to their health, ers and improvement in morality and virtue.

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Per quarter in the Languages,
Do in Music on the Organ and Piano Porte, 10
Do in Drawing and Palating,
MISS E. P. WITHINGTON, Principal.
Keene, April 20.—*

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week. Tutton in the English Branches, including Caliethenics and Vocal music, \$10 per Term. Instruction in
Drawing and Painting an extra charge. Latin \$2, Greek \$2,
French \$3, per quarter. Instrumental music \$10 per quarter, \$2 for the use of the instrument. None are admitted
under 13 years of age.

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monthly and quaterly Magazine and Review, American articles of the interpretation. They were immediately taken to the neighbor's house, and supplied with food. But in one, life was too far spent. It soon joined its mother. The others have recovered.

Not a mouthful of food was found in the house; the poor woman, faithful to the impulses of a mother's heart, had for days borne the keen pains of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give all of her scanty store to her starving children. She lived to see they descent the second to the processing of the poor woman, faithful to the impulses of a mother's heart, had for days borne the keen pains of hunger, without tasting food, that she might give all of her scanty store to her starving children. She lived to see they descent the second to the processing the following is a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. The following is a part of the list. The following is a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. The following is a part of the list. Belief a part of the list. B

M INISTERIAL Fidelity Exemplied, a Sermon preach ed at the Funeral of Rev. Daniel Crosby, late partor of the Winthrop Church Charlestown, March 3, 1883. B Rev. David Greene, one of the Secretaries of the A. B. C. F. M., price 12 cents. Just published—for sale at the depository of the Mass. Sabbith School Society.

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cular attention has been given to the cultivation of ounting room.
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44 COME BUT and F herefully give notice to his friends and the public that he has taken the Brore No. 78 Washington street, opposite Jay's Buildings, (his former place of business,) and intends to have constantly on sain EARE AND BEAUTIFIL SPECIMEN'S OF GREEN HOUSE FLANTS, from his Conservatory Brighton.
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I have examined the "Topical Question Book," for Sabbath Schools. It is what I have long wished to see. I can most cordially commend it to universal patronage, as being path Schools. It is what I have long wished to see. I can most cordially commend it to universal patronage, as being unsurpassed, if equalled, by any work of its kind within my knowledge. Rev. Mr. Banvard is entitled in the

Having carefully examined the "Topical Question Book," for Sabbath Schook, id on the besinte to give it my unqualified approbation. It is far superior to any other question Book within my knowledge, in the arrangement of its topica, in the form of its questions, and in its peculiar adaptedness to elicit thought and reflection; and I cannot but think, that any one, who will take the trouble to examine it, will fully concur with me in this opinion.

Salem, June 16, 1841.

Salem, pane 16, 1941.

Salem, pane 16, 1941.

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give entire satisfaction to the purchaser,
and realize the motto of
Large Sales at a Small Profit March 23. HENRY PETTES & CO., No. 224 Washington Street Boston SPECIAL NOTICE.

THE SUBSCRIBES take this method to inform their Friends and Customers, that, in addition to all their former business, they have made arrangements to engage extensively in the Cetah Trade: and in order to conduct to the best possible advantage, have secured the services of an able and efficient degreet, whose business it is to give

onstant personal attention to the purchase of

BROADCLOTHS & CASSIMERS,

AT THE
AT THE
This gentleman has been engaged in this Trade for
many years; has visited, personally, ali
the different factories,

ENGLAND, FRANCE & GERMANY, and become intinately connected with all the variou Styles and Modes of Manufacture. With these advantages, and coming into the Market in its present depressed state, they will be able to offer to inclusive an assortment of the very head.

LOWER PRICES
then eere affered before in Basion, viz.:
Ambigan Broadcaths from 150 to 250
English do. from 250 to 400
German do. from 350 to 500
Present do. from 350 to 500
Caribards do. from 35 to 150
Eureaphia do. from 150 to 150
Eureaphia do. from 150 to 150
Eureaphia do. do. from 150
Eureaphia do. do. from 150
Eureaphia do. do. from 150
Eureaphia do. fr Four Story Brick Warehouse, at the torner of Washington and Summer Streets.

March 23. 6w Boxes

terns, designed for CHURCH CARPETS.

New Brussels Carpets at \$1,50. Faunted Carpets of all sizes.

\$\text{gr} The whole Stock consists of upwards of \$\pm\text{c}\$ \$\text{20,000 YAIDS.}\$

And will be sold at Auction Prices. March 23. 6w

COOK & COLE,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

NO. 35 MERCHANTS ROW,
(North of Market, Opposite Franklin House.)

RUSSELL COOR, J JOSEPH O. COLE, April 13. FURNITURE AND FEATHERS.

MACFARLAND & SILVER inform their Priends and the Public in general, that they have removed to No. 98 Blackstone street, a few doors north of Hanover st., where they will keep a full assortment of Furniture, Fea-hers, Carpeting, Looking Ginssen, Beds, Mattressee, &c., which they will sell at the lowest Gosh prices.

Row. JOHN C. WARREN, March 23. 3m. J. MASON WARREN, DR. AARON P. RICHARDSON,

PHYSICIAN and SURGEON, No. 1 Tremont Row, Boaton, (office formerly occupied by the late Dr, Donne.)

Boston, (office formerly occupied by the late Dr. Doane.)

The Richardson intends having constantly a supply of the pirest Vaccine Virus.

The Pob. 2.

R. RUSSELL continues to give Instruction to classes and to individuals. Transient visitors are accommodated by recent arrivals and by purchases at auction, 65 packages Fresh Goods, which, with their former stock, comprises, probably, the beat assortment of Thinds, Yarns, Hosiery, Bindings, Ribbons, Fringes, and smalar ares generally, that can be found in the United States.

Also good assortment of British Piece Goods, particularly Write Muslins and Cambrics, Checked do, Linens, Checked and other cotton fabrics, of the best quality.

Merchants from the country will save time and money by giving us an early call, as the above named goods with the effect at low prices for cash or approved notes.

March 30.

TEMPERANCE WINE OR PURE GRADES

R. RUSSELL continues to give Instituction to classes and to individuals. Transient visitors are accommodistic to their persons. Lectures and leasons are also given to classes in additions. Andover, will be punctually received. Andover, Feb. 2.

3m.

CHIRCH PSALMSODY.

CHIRCH PSALMSODY.

COLLECTION OF PSALMS AND HYMNS, adapted and the United States.

Also good assortment of British Piece Goods, particularly with the Muslins and Cambrics, of the best quality.

Merchants from the country will save time and money by giving us an early call, as the above named goods will be offered at low prices for cash or approved notes.

March 30.

TEMPERANCE WINE OR PURE GRADES

TEMPERANCE WINE OR PURE GRAPE
JUICE.

JUST received, ten casks more Wine, direct from the
J Mountains in France, selected carefully by an Agent.
This Wine is used by a large number of Churches for
Communion Service, and is much sproved; and is also
recommended by Physicians as being rich and nutritious
A liberal discount will be made in Churches.
West India Good, by JOHN, GLIREET, H. R. & CO. v.
Feb. 2. 3m. Corner of Tremont and Bromfield sts.

FOR Family and Social Worship, 309 pp. 12mo. price 56
cents and 62 1 2 cents. Comprising 329 choice Spiriunl Hymns and 182 chaste and popular tunes, adapted to
general and permanent use. The music selected and
for Charles Presument, J. W. Charles
The Church Paslmody has been ado

erment will ever with to drive them. On the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the river, the Clippeas, and the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content will be severed to the content will be severed to the content of the content will be severed to the content will be seve

F A New Volume commences May 12 WEEKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

A WERKLY PAPER FOR YOUTH.

THE YOUTH'S COMPANION is a smal,
juvenile paper published by N. WILLIS, at
the Office of the Boston Recorder, No. 11, Cornhill,
Boston. Price One Dollar in advanced to convey
license of subscribera over since. It in manifest to convey
lecture of the subscribera over since. It is made to be subscribera over since. It is made to the subscribera of the subscribera o Fictures. The Youth's Companion has been often used in Sabhith Schools. The teachers find in almost every number somining suitable to be read to their scholars, which formishe them with the groundwork for remarks. It is also proper be read by the scholars during the week, and circulated among them, like books from the library.

No advertisements, and nothing sectorism or controversal re admitted into the Youth's Companies; and it is adapted to be taste of all Evangelical denominations. The matters are use Funda's Companion; and it is adopted to test and of all Energatical denominations.

OPINION OF EDITORS.

From the Philadelphia Cartistian Observer, of 9th Jensers, 18th "A Breikly Paper for Feath—We have examined sever recent numbers of the Youth's Companion. The companion of the State of the Companion of the Country and interesting forms. We commend it to be substituting and to Parents, as a paper that will aid them in importing the set lessons to Children, and in cultivating in their minia tasts for reading."

from the Hartford, Ct., Congregationalist, of 11th January, 1840 "YOUTH's COMPANON... We take pleasure ing to the notice of parents, who may wish to repaper exclusively for the benefit of their children little sheet under the above title, published at Wills. We had then above title, published at number, and find them well furnished with an improse the blueaments of trath and piety on the

impress the lineaments of truth and piety on the infant.

From the Ohio Observer of August 20, 1840.

"Prom the specimens of the Youth's Companion thave received, we judge it to be worthy of the counses bestowed upon it by the writer in the Hoston Recorder, "Youth's Companion. Truesller, of Dec. 29, 1840.

"Youth's Companion. — This little weekly visite finds its way into almost every village, and is sought thousands of boys and girls, who litten to its counsel, agreement of the companion."

Each of a child; and parcots should that opportunity commencement of a new year, to order the Youth's panion."

Prom the Fermont Chronicle, of Nov., 1841
"Yours's Companion.—Among all its rivals, we ment
any we do not find its superior, nor—those for whom it a
ntended being judges—its equal."

OPINION OF SUBSCRIBERS.
Letter from a Gentleman in Berkahire County, Mann, dated Letter from a Gentleman in Berkshire County, Mann, data May 29, 1840.

"I take pleasure in saying that I have paid for no purpose with more chaerfulness than that; and no one, probably, its been more useful in my family.

Years, respectfully,

Exter to the Editor, dated Athens, Gen., Oct. 21, 1841.

"Your little publication is highly award by my family, and we would be a second to the second probable of the se

we would not be deprived of it for five times the cost,
Very respectfully, your ob't, servant,
J. B."

Letter to the Editor, dated Southerings, Mans, De. 93, 1646,
"Ms. Willis, — Dear Sir, — Since writing you on the 21st and 18 to the Companion another year.

In the Yould's Companion another year of the concludes a dear of losing it, that he has changed his mind."

It was to the Companion another year of the concludes a dear of losing it, that he has changed his mind."

Ms. Willis, — Dear Sir, — I thank you for continuing year paper. In my family it is highly valued. We have it boned, and much is it read by our own and other children who existed and much is it read by our own and other children who existed and much is it read by our own and other children who existed and with the companion of the control of the control

"We have found your Containers by interest on the new town important business of educating our children. After we have thoroughly used it, we have it passed over to other poor as destitute families, where it has been heartily received."

Littered of a Letter to the Editor, dated Chaplin, Co. Ner., [81]

"I know of no publication with which I have been more sighted than thus; it is so particularly adapted to more children and youth, and teach them those bessess of mornis children and youth, and teach then those bessess of mornis are truction so necessary to guide the young and teacher med "aut opening upon the scene of life."

YOUTH'S COMPANION-BOUND VOLUME VOLUME XV. from May, 1841, to May, 1842. Mt Two Weekly edition, embracing the year 1842 bound in stort paper at §1, or in extra binding and letters at §1,25, a very cheap and attracting book for Children at Youth. May be had at the Recorder Office, No. 11, corn bill, Boston.

N. D. COTTON,

MPORTER of Stationery and Drawing Materials. MPORTER of Stationery and Drawing M Ja Tremout Row, Boston, has for sale or part of Brawing papers of various sizes, from 20 to 68 by 48, among which will be found in 20 to 68 by 48, among which will be found in 60 Tapers, a new and superior article for London Boards of various sizes and thick Pencils from sundry makers, from 19 1-2 cdoz. Newman's, Osborne's, and other Wat boxes and separate colors bexes, from 3 cents arate cakes from 12 1-2 cents to 55, according color. Black white and red Conte Crayons on State Color, Black, white and red Conte Crayons on State Color, Black, white and read content of patterns in Flowers, Landscapes, Hubran mals, &c. Also Blank draw books of various ing boards for straining paper. Pink, blue an cers for Byeing. Clarkes, Kidders and Pays lank. Ivory Leaves for Miniatures. Emboss ing boards for straining paper. Pink, blue an cere for Dyeing. Clarkes, Kidders and Pays Ink. Ivory Leaves for Miniatures. Embosses Screens. Cap, Letter, Billet and Note Pup variety. Music Paper, Mathematical Inste-Pens. Earthern, Wood and Glass Pallelles. els Hair Pencils. White Wax for Flowers.

ORTHOPEDIC INSTITUTION.

with it.
For more than sixteen years my attention has been particularly drawn to the above class of diseases. During the time more than four thousand cases have fallen under prognizance and care. My patients have come, not only from nearly every State in the Union, but also from many

ALANSON ABBE, M. D. Physician and Surgeon

NO. 18---VOL. XXVIII.

RELIGIOUS.

[For the Boston Recorder.] RUMINATIONS. A continuation of the record of the

faithful, in Heb. xi and xii, we may sup-pose to run thus: By faith A. B***, a citizen of New England in the year 1843, receiving the Scripture testimony, "He that believeth not the Son, shall not see life," went about beseeching men to be reconciled to God by Christ. The record of the faithful will not, however, be made up merely, or mainly, upon the numbers of sinners warned. By faith C. D***, bearing about with him the remembrance of the Lord Jesus, himself walked wor thily, and sought to induce others to do the same. Dead to the world, his life was hid with Christin God.

The Christian should not be surprised, or irritated, in finding those who are ac-customed to rob God, and cheat their consciences, attempting to practice the same frauds on himself; nor should be allow the discovery to produce any effect upon himself other than to increase his determination and endeavor not to be

Most men starve faith, and yet are always professing a desire for its increase. Professed Christians pray for faith, but retain with unyielding tenactity princi-ples and practices with which faith in any considerable degree cannot possibly co-exist. Light and darkness are not more incompatible than faith and worldliness

The reason why the prayers of many Christians are long and dull is this—they do not maintain intimate communion and fellowship with God and the Lamb. This communion maintained, would prompt and enable them to abandon their customary memoriter prayer, and, guided by the Holy Ghost, to express in bright and simple language, sentiments appropriate to the circumstances. Episcopacy is reproached for furnishing its followers with a form of prayer. The fathers of Episcopacy, assuming, alas but too justly, that most men would lack grace to pray, preferred the labored productions of the sainted dead, stereotype it may be, yet in the image of the Heavenly, to the mis begotten offspring of the unsaintly living earthly in their impress, and, with all the faults of form, wanting the form of sound

[For the Boston Recorder.] WHAT IS THE DIFFERENCE? MR. EDITOR:-I observed in a late number of your paper an article under this head, signed "A Young Paster," suggesting the expediency of publishing a series of numbers in the Recorder, to be collected afterwards into a tract, on the doctrinal differences between the Orthodox and Unitarians. I thought it a prudent suggestion. A series of articles of this kind, written with fairness and candor, would subserve the cause both of truth and charity. It is a fact, that a great many persons do not understand where the difference lies between the two denominations. Many preachers keep their peculiar doctrines out o sight, from Sabbath to Sabbath. They are Trinitarians, but there is no definite recognitio of that doctrine in their services. are believers professedly in the Christian doctrines, as exhibited in the Assembly's out of sight. go to Unitarian churches, and hear the

Catechism, but those doctrines are kept Many of our Orthodox clergymen, in their public exercises, seem to be Unitarian. Many Orthodox persons same doctrines there which they do in their own. Thus many are confused They have been taught to consider Unitarians in a great error; but they are unable to see any difference between the two denominations. Preachers are not plain and definite enough. There is a wide difference between the two denominations. And I hope that difference will be plainly, fully and fairly marked out; so that none need be deceived. Let the opinions of Unitarians be clearly stated, and put in striking contrast with the doctrines of the Orthodox, and give the people an opportunity to see and read and udge for themselves. Let it be done so-berly, and the truth would be advanced. We have had too much round-about preaching. Let us not be ashamed nor

[For the Boston Recorder.] GOVERNMENTAL MEASURES FOR PEACE.

LATIMER.

afraid to avow our sentiments. A tem-

porizing spirit is not the spirit of Christ.

The remarks of Pacificus on the little done for peace in comparison with war, recalled to my mind two facts which I

deem worthy to be remembered.

A PEACE DEPARTMENT.—In one of the late conventions on the subject of Home Industry, loud complaints were made, that its interests had been culpably neglected by the government; resc were passed in favor of having a distinct department, like those of the army and the navy, to superintend and foster the arts of peace; and well was it argued, that these are far more important to the welfare of our country than the operations of war, and ought to receive at least

half as much attention.
The PROJECT OF DR. RUSH FOR PEACE OFFICE. - Our Executive has its various departments; and since there are two for war, there should certainly be one for peace. So Dr. Rush thought; and though a patriot of the Revolution, a member of the Continental Congress, and a signer of the Declaration of Independence, he took so deep an interest in the subject of peace as gravely to propose "an office for promoting and preserving perpet-ual peace in our country." I have not his whole essay before me; but, while he suggested appropriate emblems for the peace-office, I well recollect his recomnending for the war-office, that "there be in the lobby painted representations of the all the common military instruments of injury